

U.S. COIN AUCTION
NOVEMBER 1 & 3, 2017 | DALLAS





Items being sold are from the extensive collection of Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (a Missouri not-for-profit corporation) and have been assembled over a period of 90 years. Proceeds of the sale of all items will be used exclusively for supplementing the Society's museum operations and scholarly research efforts and for the benefit of other not-for-profit institutions selected by Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society for public purposes.

Cover Coin Lot Key

Front Cover Lots:

15008., 15075, 15083,
15090, 15094, 15095,
15102, 15116, 15124,
15125

Back Cover Lots:

15012, 15016, 15017,
15022, 15052, 15053,
15065, 15096, 15097,
15098, 15101, 15105,
15106, 15118, 15119

Inside Front Cover Lot:

15125

Inside Back Cover Lot:

3037

Cover Background: Adapted from the Medal of the American Numismatic Society celebrating Eric P. Newman's 100th Birthday in 2011 (Design by Amy Kann).

Heritage Signature® Auction #1260

Selections from the

Eric P. Newman Collection Part IX

November 1 & 3, 2017 | Dallas

Signature® Floor Session 1

(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Heritage Auctions, Dallas • 1st Floor Auction Room
3500 Maple Avenue • Dallas, TX 75219

Session 1

Wednesday, November 1 • 7:00 PM CT • Lots 15001-15125

Signature® Internet Session 2

(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)

Session 2

Friday, November 3 • 10:00 AM CT • Lots 15200-15514

LOT SETTLEMENT AND PICK-UP

Thursday, November 2 -Friday, November 3
10:00 AM – 1:00 PM CT

Lots are sold at an approximate rate of 125 lots per hour, but it is not uncommon to sell 100 lots or 150 lots in any given hour.

Buyer's Premium Per Lot:

This auction is subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% (minimum \$19).

TX Auctioneer Licenses: Paul Minshull 16591; Teia Baber 16624; Edward Beardsley 16632; Holly Culbreath 17513; Sarah Davies 17505; Samuel Foose 11727; Alissa Ford 17104; Kathleen Guzman 16142; Gregory Holman 17653; Jennifer Jayne Marsh 17105; Marina Medina 17512; Bob Merrill 13408; Brian Nalley 17134; Scott Peterson 13256; Mark Prendergast 17118; Michael Provenzale 17157; Michael Sadler 16129; Barry Sandoval 17649; Martin Scammel, Jr. 17659; Nathan Schar 17365; Kimberly Serrano 17657; Anthony Singleton 17507; Andrea Voss 16406; Phillip Wooten 17656.

LOT VIEWING

By appointment only. Contact Roy Porras at
214-409-1295 or RoyP@HA.com

Heritage Auctions, Dallas • 17th Floor

3500 Maple Avenue • Dallas, TX 75219

Monday, October 9 – Friday, October 20

Friday, October 27 – Friday, November 3

9:00 AM – 6:00 PM CT (Excluding Weekends)

SPECIAL LOT VIEWING AND NGC INVITATIONAL

Heritage Auctions, Dallas • 1st Floor

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Monday, October 23 - Thursday, October 26

8:00 AM – 6:00 PM CT

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Dear Bidder,

This special catalog marks our ninth presentation of selections from the incomparable Eric P. Newman Collection. It is our fifth catalog devoted entirely to U.S. coins and related items, while other catalogs in the series focus on currency and world coins. Both currency and U.S. coins from the Eric P. Newman Collection highlight Day One of our three-day Signature Auction, to be held November 1-3 at Heritage's World Headquarters at 3500 Maple Avenue in Dallas.

Currency items start the day on Wednesday, November 1, while U.S. coins follow in the evening session. As always, the scope, quality, and numismatic significance of the Eric P. Newman Collection is on full display. Most of the coins are making their first appearance at auction in nearly 70 years, and some pieces have never before been offered in a public sale.

Such is the case with the 1861 Original Confederate half dollar, which headlines our Dallas event as lot 15125. It is in its first public appearance, having traded hands only by private treaty among some of the finest collections of all time, including the "Colonel Green Estate, from which it was acquired by B.G. Johnson and Eric P. Newman. Graded PR40 NGC with CAC endorsement, it is one of just four pieces struck (three available to private collectors) and one of the greatest rarities in all of numismatics. Arguably, an Original Confederate half dollar is even rarer and of greater historic significance than a 1913 Liberty Head nickel (as Mr. Newman knows, having owned all five of the 1913 nickels at one time).

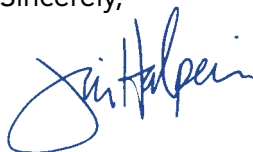
Other important coins in the Dallas event include many rare and memorable Colonials, high-value early copper and silver type, and elusive Territorial Gold pieces. A large number of lots will be offered in the online Signature Internet Session to be held on Friday, November 3. There, they present a wonderful opportunity for collectors of all budgets to obtain coins with the prestigious Eric P. Newman pedigree.

As in the previous auctions, items sold are from the extensive collection of Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (a Missouri not-for-profit corporation), which have been assembled over a period of 90 years. Proceeds of the sale of all items will be used exclusively for supplementing the Society's museum operations and scholarly numismatic research efforts and for the benefit of other not-for-profit institutions selected by Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society for public purposes.

If you have attended previous Eric P. Newman Collection auctions, you understand the excitement and awe of these distinctive numismatic experiences. We encourage you to come to Dallas, both to visit Heritage and to attend the Eric P. Newman Collection floor sessions in person. At the very least, join us "in real time" by telephone or by interactive online bidding via HERITAGE Live!®. We are pleased to accept your bids via email, fax, or regular mail before the auction as well.

We hope to see you in Dallas and wish you great success at the auction!

Sincerely,



Jim Halperin
Co-Chairman of the Board

*Ask Not What Numismatics
Can Do For You ...*
OR
The Magnetism of Numismatics

Nearly 60 years ago, Eric P. Newman submitted "The Machin's Mills Mint Near Newburgh, N. Y." to the *Empire Topics* magazine, which is reprinted in this catalog. This article does not present a new discovery or expand upon an old one. Instead, it is an attempt to summon the troops of numismatic researchers with the aim of sharing knowledge for the greater good. He writes:

"We are on the threshold of adding a new series of American coins. No fact is too obvious to restudy, no prior statement exempt from challenge, no eighteenth century George III British Halfpenny too unimportant to examine. What can you add to this subject?"



Moving forward to today, the Newman Numismatic Portal provides a scholarly venue for increasing our understanding of numerous numismatic topics. Every day, more important periodicals, auction catalogs, and documents are being uploaded to the Portal where they can be examined and studied free of charge. The generosity of both clubs and individual collectors has significantly benefited the site, allowing all interested viewers, whether newcomers or experts, to see material heretofore available only to a few.

It's remarkable to realize how timeless Eric's words of 1959 were. In closing his "call to arms," he [Eric] ends with a characteristic quip:

"Needles in a haystack can be found, particularly with the magnetism of numismatics."



Maureen and Stuart Levine, Catalog Editors
October 2017

We wish to acknowledge our appreciation to the following:

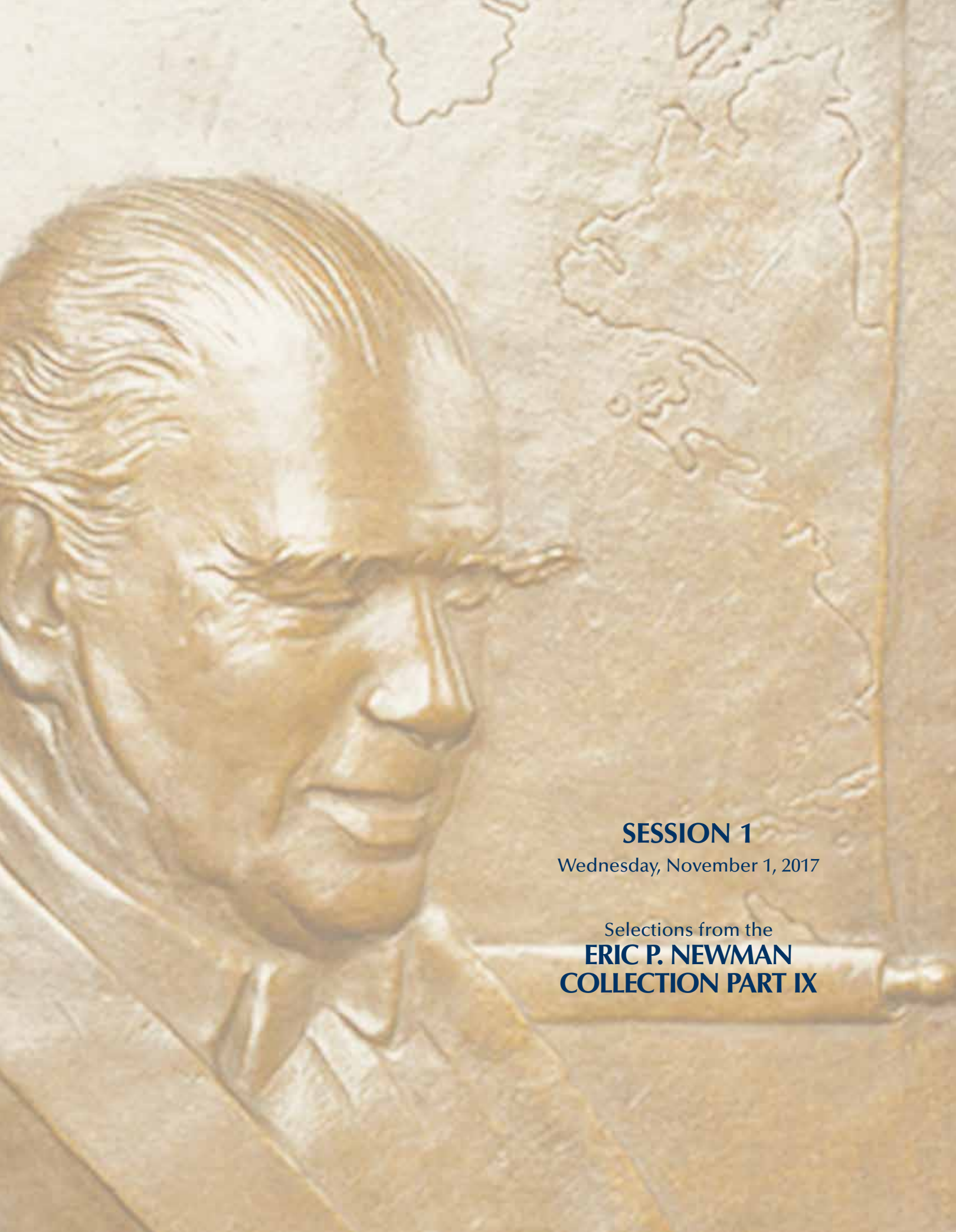
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SESSION 1

Wednesday, November 1, 2017

Selections from the
ERIC P. NEWMAN
COLLECTION PART IX



1662 Noe-32 Oak Tree Twopence, AU53 A Well-Centered, Boldly Struck Example

15001 1662 Oak Tree Twopence, Large 2, Noe-32, W-240, Salmon 1-B, R.5, AU53 NGC. Die alignment: 330°. A well-centered and attractive example of this intriguing issue, which is usually encountered struck off-center. The tree is sharp and the legends distinct, having received a stable strike that is only a bit weak around 2 o'clock on the obverse and the corresponding area of the reverse. A uniform gray is underscored by pleasing gold toning in some of the protected areas, most noticeable in the legends. While the other denominations of the Massachusetts Willow, Oak, and Pine Tree silver series are all dated 1652, the Oak Tree twopence is unique not only for its value but because of its date. Issued in response to a need for smaller change, the coins were authorized on May 16, 1662 and ordered to be produced in large numbers: half the total value of the coinage minted that year was to be struck in twopence pieces. The Noe-32 variety is an early die state of the same recut reverse die used for Noe-33 and 34, with only a hint of the die breaks that distinguish the latter varieties. Listed on page 40 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eckfeldt; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2ARE, PCGS# 45356

COLONIALS





1652 Noe-27.1
Oak Tree Threepence, XF40

15002 1652 Oak Tree Threepence, No IN on Obverse, Noe-27.1, W-300, Salmon 5-Aii, R.7, XF40 NGC. 16.5 grains. Die alignment: 360°. Golden-brown toning emphasizes the light gray of the lettering and central devices on this small-denomination piece. The obverse's central tree is distinct, as is the clear and bold 1652 / III on the reverse. An uneven strike affects the peripheries, but leaves most of the legends legible. The mint at Boston had to husband its resources carefully, and they recut and reused old dies extensively. This can be seen in the legends on both sides, particularly in the first A and final S of MASATHVSETS and the EW of NEW. This is a rare die state. Listed on page 40 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: C.J. Dochkus (4/16/1958); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 36MF, PCGS# 45357



1652 Noe-21.5
Oak Tree Sixpence, XF Details

15003 1652 Oak Tree Sixpence, IN on Obverse, Noe-21.5, W-400, Salmon 2a-B, R.6 — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. XF. 32.7 grains. Die alignment: 330°. A well-centered example of this interesting die variety, in which a weak first S in MASATHVSETS was recut to make it more distinct but was accidentally engraved backwards. The reverse is particularly pleasing to the eye, being problem-free and nearly perfectly centered. The oval appearance of the inner dotted borders encircling the tree and the date / denomination are an artifact of the rocker press used to strike the Oak Tree coinage. A few very old scrapes to the obverse need to be mentioned, but do little to affect the coin's overall appearance. Listed on page 41 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.





**1652 Noe-11
Oak Tree Shilling, VF30**

15004 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Bottom, Noe-11, W-510, Salmon 9-Fi, R.6, VF30 NGC. 69.4 grains. Die alignment: 360°. A complex tree dominates the obverse of this Oak Tree variety, with a thick, textured trunk and distinct shrubs on either side, all of it set on top of a curved hill. This central device was entirely recut over the Noe-10 "Ghost Tree" obverse, at which time the legend was also strengthened. While the coin is a bit off-center, the positioning of MASATHVSETS and NEW ENGLAND is nicely emphasized. Rose highlights show through the brown-gray background color, attesting to the coin's originality. Listed on page 41 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: C.H. Stearns Collection (Mayflower, 12/1966), lot 42; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2ARL, PCGS# 45362



**1652 Noe-34
Pine Tree Threepence, XF45**

15005 1652 Pine Tree Threepence, Pellets at Trunk, Noe-34, W-630, Salmon 1-A, R.4, XF45 NGC. 17.5 grains. Die alignment: 360°. The Noe-34 is invariably struck with the top of the obverse die off planchet — even the Noe plate coin exhibits this trait. The reverse, while better centered, is somewhat crudely laid out, with NEWENGLAND appearing as one word followed by a too-wide break, and with the date appearing to be punctuated 16.52 by the central dot. This golden-hued example is better than most, with strong detail and an especially nice reverse (the weakness at EN being typical of the variety). A tiny planchet crack is present on the obverse to the right of the top of the tree. Listed on page 41 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Spink's (1962); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 5JDS, PCGS# 45365





**1652 Noe-33A Pine Tree Sixpence, XF45
Rare Centered Subvariety**

15006 1652 Pine Tree Sixpence, Pellets at Trunk, Noe-33A, W-670, Salmon 2*-B, R.5+, XF45 NGC. 33.7 grains. Die alignment: 360°. A remarkable coin whose true rarity is often understated by the R.3 rating assigned to the usual Noe-33 sixpence. The Noe-33 unfailingly comes with the obverse struck off-center, with the legend at the top cut off (see the Noe and Salmon plate coins); the present example was struck with the dies recentered, and shows full obverse legends with only the peripheries slightly off planchet. Picker (1976) dubbed well-centered examples struck from these dies "Noe-33A," and they are considerably more rare than standard Noe-33s. This example is attractive and problem-free, with rose highlights augmenting the warm gray coloration; it is slightly better than the Kendall coin. The die break to the left of the 6 in the date is more advanced than is seen in Noe-33, showing that the Noe-33A was struck after Noe-33. A tiny planchet crack near the rim at 3 o'clock obverse / 9 o'clock reverse is mentioned only for accuracy. Listed on page 41 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYVT, PCGS# 45367



**1652 Pine Tree Shilling, XF45
Noe-9 Rarity, Large Planchet**

15007 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet, Reversed N, Noe-9, W-750, Salmon 7a-Diii, R.6, XF45 NGC. 72.0 grains. Die alignment: 360°. An exceptional example of this rare variety. The tree is lightly struck, as always, and the coin as a whole is struck more firmly on the upper half of the planchet than on the lower. The charm of the hand-cut legends is accentuated by the remarkable spelling of ENGLAND, with the first N backwards and the second correct. The golden gray toning with a touch of rose is exactly what one expects in an original piece. Though rated R.6, the Noe-9 must surely be toward the upper end of that rating, closer to R.7 than R.5. Listed on page 41 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Stack's (10/1970), lot 35; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2ARX, PCGS# 45372



Lot 15008







1652 Noe-12 Pine Tree Shilling, VF30 Unique Coin from the Castine Deposit

15008 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet, Reverse N, Noe-12, W-770, Salmon 10-X, Unique, VF30 NGC. 62.3 grains. Die alignment: 345°. The central obverse device is a distinctive tree with short branches beginning nearly halfway up the thick trunk: six branches to the left of the trunk and seven to the right. A heavily but neatly punched circle of dots surrounds the tree, with the irregularly spelled legend MASASTHVSETS ❖I❖ around the margins, an external border of dots being barely visible between 4 and 7 o'clock. The reverse features the usual 1652 above XII in the center, within a tightly circumscribed circle of dots. The legend, IIEW**EINGLAND**AI:DO: continues the use of the reversed N's. The dotted outer border is almost entirely visible. Both sides show a weak central strike, most obvious on the reverse. The color is a uniform gray with brown tones; the surfaces show a light granularity that is not distracting. The eye-appeal remains strong, with the coin being well-centered and the dies neatly laid out.

This is the only known specimen of this fascinating variety, long a favorite of Colonial specialists, who have spent much time since its discovery attempting to understand it. The unusual spelling MASASTHVSETS (the sole instance of this spelling on a Massachusetts silver coin) attracts attention, as does the distinctive tree (whose branches begin higher up on the trunk than on any other variety). Much discussion has been made of the planchet size of the Noe-12 and its status as a regular mint product or a contemporary circulating counterfeit. It is generally accepted that Noe-13, 14 and 31 are circulating counterfeits of the period; this doesn't detract from their historical interest, but does affect how we fit these pieces into the Massachusetts silver series. Crosby and Noe both felt this coin was a legitimate product of the mint at Boston and included it in their listings as such. In more recent times, Eric P. Newman, Q. David Bowers, and Tony Terranova have agreed with this perspective. Walter Breen felt it was more likely a circulating counterfeit, basing most of his reasoning on the light weight of this sole existing specimen. Richard Picker, Don Taxay, Philip Mossman, and Chris Salmon have deemed its status as uncertain. On the question of planchet size, the authorities are also split: Noe and Bowers categorize it as a Large Planchet piece; Lou Jordan, Terranova, Breen, and Taxay consider it a Small Planchet variety. It is stylistically similar to Small Planchet pieces in terms of the shape of the tree and style of lettering. The diameter, as well as the manner of planchet preparation, more closely resemble Large Planchet pieces.

Eric P. Newman has been firm in his defense of the Noe-12 as a legitimate issue of the mint at Boston. Both he and F.C.C. Boyd considered it an integral part of any complete collection of Pine Tree coinage. Indeed, the two agreed to share the coin under an unusual arrangement. Newman wrote to Boyd on August 18, 1958:

"As you know, I acquired this coin through B.G. Johnson from the Green collection (ex Newcomer) and have owned it for many years. This variety will fill an important gap in your marvelous collection of Massachusetts silver pieces. You have been so kind and generous to me I agree that you are to have this coin as long as you personally retain ownership of your collection of varieties of Massachusetts silver.

"If I die while you are retaining this coin in accordance with the above conditions the coin shall become your property absolutely and my estate shall have no further rights with respect to it. If you transfer ownership of your collection of varieties of Massachusetts silver or if you predecease me the coin is to be returned to me as my property and your estate shall have no further rights with respect to it."

This arrangement, which can only be called gentlemanly, is remarkable for what it tells us about the personalities of these two giants in the numismatic field. It demonstrates a level of trust and generosity that would be easy to think of now as a thing of the past were it not for Newman's continuing philanthropic work and his dedication to sharing his collections with the world.

Adding to the coin's mystique is its provenance as part of the Castine Deposit, a hoard of 17th-century silver coins buried around 1704 in what is now Penobscot, Maine near Castine. The hoard was uncovered in 1840 by Captain Stephen Grindle and his son Samuel, and this specific coin was brought to the attention of numismatists in 1863, when it was offered at auction by W. Elliot Woodward. As part of Woodward's promotional efforts for that sale, he inserted a brief article in the October 1863 issue of the *Historical Magazine*. This is our source for the attribution of this coin to the Castine deposit and the only record noting early owner Charles Payson:

"*Unique Pine Tree Shilling*.-In a collection of coins recently belonging to Chas. Payson, Esq., of Portland, Maine, I find a very rare and probably unique specimen of the Pine Tree coinage. The piece is peculiar in several respects, but it differs from all others which I have ever met with in the legend, which in this reads *Masasthusets* instead of Massachusetts, as on the usual type. The coin is from the celebrated deposit found at Castine in 1840."

While Noe suggested that the illustration in Crosby depicts a second example, this is incorrect. Crosby's illustration, taken from a cast, shows less detail than the present coin, but the centering and edges are a perfect match, making it clear that this remains a unique coin. Listed on page 41 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Castine Hoard (1840); Charles E. Payson (W. Elliot Woodward, 10/1863), lot 2467; Waldo C. Newcomer; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Eric P. Newman and Burdette G. Johnson; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 5JDU, PCGS# 45370





**1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Fine 15
Very Rare Noe-20, Small Planchet**

15009 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet, Noe-20, W-860, Salmon 6-B, R.7, Fine 15 NGC. 67.9 grains. Die alignment: 30°. A true rarity among the Small Planchet Pine Tree shillings. As is clearly seen, both dies were badly cracked: on the obverse, this is most obvious at 12 o'clock between H and V, at 9 o'clock by the S, and above 3 o'clock below the T. On the reverse, large cracks above NE of NEW and through D AN show the die's deterioration (it was used on six other varieties). The coin itself is worn, but well-centered and without any real problems. The coloration is pleasant, and on the whole this piece is a very nice example of a rare variety. Listed on page 41 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: C.H. Stearns Collection (Mayflower, 12/1966), lot 106; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2ARZ, PCGS# 24



**(1659) Lord Baltimore Groat, XF45
Hodder 1-A**

15010 (1659) Maryland Lord Baltimore Groat (Fourpence), Large Bust, Hodder 1-A, W-1010, R.6, XF45 NGC. 30.6 grains. Die alignment: 180°. A firm strike provides full legends and a level of detail often lacking in more softly struck pieces assigned higher overall grades. The color is a consistent golden-tinged gray and the coin is well-centered. Some pre-strike planchet roughness is seen on the face and below the bust, but Calvert's features remain distinct on this Choice XF example. These were struck by the Tower Mint for the Catholic Cecil Calvert, Second Baron Baltimore, during the political upheaval leading to the English Restoration. Through this turmoil, Lord Baltimore successfully produced and imported a multidenominational coinage struck exclusively for use in an American colony. The first samples arrived in Maryland in March 1660, right after Massachusetts Bay had struck their NE and Willow Tree coinages. One of perhaps 20 examples known. As the only other die variety of Lord Baltimore groat is the unique Small Bust piece, the type as a whole remains very rare. Listed on page 42 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2U3J, PCGS# 32





**(1659) Lord Baltimore Sixpence, XF45
Hodder 2-C, A Lovely Rose-Gray Example**

15011 (1659) Maryland Lord Baltimore Sixpence, Small Bust, Hodder-2-C, W-1060, R.5, XF45 NGC. 42.1 grains. Die alignment: 180°. No stop after MVLTIPPLICAMINI. The obverse shows few signs of circulation, with Calvert's draped bust only lightly rubbed at the highest points of the hair. A light scratch in front of his face is the only mark that bears mentioning, and the coloring is choice, being a gunmetal gray with underlying hints of rose and blue. These colors are emphasized on the reverse, with an iridescent blue and a more vibrant pink alternating on the escutcheon to produce a checkered effect that is very striking. Both sides are a bit off-center toward 2 o'clock, with this being more pronounced on the reverse. There are traces of a misplaced M punched between the C and A of MVLTIPPLICAMINI, which is a diagnostic for this die. This would be an outstanding selection for a Colonial-era type set, being a problem-free Choice XF example of the most frequently encountered die variety of this quintessential Colonial coin. Listed on page 42 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2U3K, PCGS# 33



**(1659) Lord Baltimore Shilling, AU50
Hodder 1-A with Outstanding Detail**

15012 (1659) Maryland Lord Baltimore Shilling, Hodder 1-A, W-1080, R.6, AU50 NGC. 63.4 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Calvert's facial features are remarkably distinct, with his eyes, nose, and mouth being well-rendered and preserved in fine detail. His distinguished appearance gives this shilling additional dignity, augmented further by its pervasive golden toning. The coin is well struck, overall, with some central weakness most obvious in the hair. The mouth is more clear on this example than on the extraordinary AU58 piece in our Partrick sale of January 2015. The reverse is struck a touch off-center toward 6 o'clock, but shows strong detail with a particularly bold *globus cruciger* (the orb and cross atop the crown). Clash marks are visible below the II, as always on this variety. The Calvert family arms, depicted on the reverse and described in heraldic terms as "a paly of six Or and Sable, a bend countercharged," remains a feature of the Great Seal of the State of Maryland. A truly exceptional example of the largest denomination of the Lord Baltimore series. Listed on page 42 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2U3L, PCGS# 34





**(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing in Silver
W-11520, Fine Details**

15013 (c. 1670) Mark Newby's St. Patrick Farthing, Silver — Mount Removed — NGC Details. Fine. Breen-210, W-11520, R.5. 99.5 grains. Die alignment: 360°. A well-worn but still attractive example of these mysterious coins. The obverse shows strong detail for the grade, with no real problems to mention. Much the same could be said of the reverse were it not for the obvious signs of prior mounting affecting this piece. The color is brownish-gray with occasional brassy spots. The exact status of these silver "farthings" — whether intended as circulating coins, medals, presentation pieces, or patterns — remains unclear. Listed on page 43 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Eric P. Newman and Burdette G. Johnson; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**(1688) American Plantation Token, MS61
Newman 3-C Sidewise 4**

15014 (1688) American Plantation Token, 1/24 Part Real, Sidewise 4, Newman 3-C, W-1145, R.7, MS61 NGC. Die alignment: 360°. A Sidewise 4 variety of this enigmatic series, of which only eight or nine examples are known. This is the finest graded by NGC; PCGS has graded two in MS60, but nothing higher. Eric P. Newman has a special fondness for the American Plantation issue, having written the standard work on it in 1955 (revised in 1964). The present token is exceptional, showing well-defined detail and consistent silver-gray coloration. The granularity that develops on tin coins over time is not advanced on this piece, which shows no real "tin pest." The British struck minor coins made of tin from 1684 to 1687. The American Plantation tokens were struck the year following the discontinuance of the metal in British coinage, and are the only American Colonial issue struck in it. Their denomination can seem puzzling given their British origin, but as the tokens were intended only to circulate in America it was felt that using the Spanish valuation was appropriate. Listed on page 43 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# AUB4, PCGS# 50



1723 Hibernia Farthing in Silver Martin 3.3-Bc.3, AU58

15015 1723 Hibernia Farthing, Silver, Martin 3.3-Bc.3, W-12500, R.5, AU58 NGC. 74.0 grains. Die alignment: 180°. A pleasing representative of the silver Hibernia farthings, struck under unknown circumstances by William Wood. This piece exhibits deep cabinet toning of smoky gray with a blush of pink, accentuated by iridescent blue highlights in the legends, and with prooflike surfaces that warrant the Specimen designation by NGC. Very light rub to the highpoints of the hair, and to Hibernia's dress and harp, are barely noticeable under the undisturbed toning, evidence of nearly 300 years of care. While Bowers notes in his *Colonial Encyclopedia* that this is the "most available silver striking in the Wood's Hibernia series," this is probably due to the discovery in the 1950s of as many as 25 silver farthings that had been kept in a tube with silver Hibernia halfpennies for ends. Silver farthings were considered much more rare before then, with the Garrett collection lacking a single example and with the envelope accompanying this piece marked "Probably unique." From the earliest obverse die state. Listed on page 46 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2AT7, PCGS# 179



Undated New Yorke in America Token, VF35 First to Bear the 'New York' Name



15016 Undated New Yorke Token, Brass, W-1705, R.6 VF35 NGC. 54.9 grains. Die alignment: 360°. A bright brass example of this mysterious Colonial-era token, the first numismatic item to bear the New York name, with a provenance going back over a century. The obverse is problem-free, with a clear depiction of Cupid and Psyche under palm trees. The reverse is somewhat lightly struck toward the upper half of the coin, with the eagle's head and the rosette above it being faint — though even the finest known of these tokens shows a lack of detail in these areas. The color is exceptionally attractive, indicative of a high zinc content, without any of the discoloration seen on some examples.

This enigmatic piece was first brought to widespread attention in the October 1861 issue of *The Historical Magazine*, in which Fisk Parsons Brewer published an illustrated article discussing it and speculating on its origins. While his conclusions are no longer accepted (he felt that the token, though discovered in a European museum, was struck in New York to facilitate trade), Brewer deserves credit for alerting numismatists of the day to its existence and for suggesting a late 17th century date of manufacture.

While some have proposed that the coin may be of Dutch origin, the use of the English spelling "America" (as opposed to the Dutch "Amerika") argues otherwise. Its stylistic resemblance to British tokens made around 1670 is also strong. All known examples spent time in circulation, another trait of British tokens of this era.

The best modern treatment of the token is John Kleeberg's presentation to the 1991 Coinage of the Americas Conference. Kleeberg concludes that the tokens were made for Francis Lovelace, who served as the English governor of New York from 1668 to 1673. The obverse depicts a rebus on the name Lovelace, rebuses being pictographic puzzles that were quite popular and used on other British tokens of the day. The reverse depicts the Lovelace arms, which were dominated by a frontal portrayal of an eagle. Kleeberg argues that, given the lack of formal arms of New York at the time, Lovelace's personal arms would have served as New York's during his governorship. With New York being recaptured by the Dutch in 1673, Lovelace's governorship came to an end. This intriguing and still-perplexing token is likely the only numismatic memento of his American political career. Listed on page 49 of the 2018 *Guide Book*. Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall (1909); Virgil M. Brand; Brand Estate; Burdette G. Johnson (1937); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# AUBJ, PCGS# 226

1737 Higley Copper, Fine 15 Freidus 1.3-A

15017 1737 Higley Copper, CONNECTICVT, Freidus 1.3-A, W-8215, R.7, Fine 15 NGC. 124.0 grains. Die alignment: 180°. An American classic. The obverse detail on this coin is exceptional for the grade level, with any number of higher-grade examples having less to offer in terms of visible design elements. The deer is outstanding, fully formed with distinct edges, a clearly rendered eye, and antlers on which one can easily count four points apiece. Given the importance of the Higley deer as one of the premier instances of early American folk art on coins, the viewer could hardly ask for more. The obverse legend is affected by pitting around the border, especially clockwise between 12 o'clock and 7 o'clock, but it remains clear and fully legible. Even the minor aspects of the coin's artistry — the double line on which the deer stands, the single line encircling it, and the dentilation around the border — are unusually distinct. It is indisputable that the obverse of this example must have been unusually well-struck. Higley coppers tend to be well-centered, and this one is no exception.

The reverse is less firmly struck and the level of detail visible is more in keeping with what one expects of a coin in this grade. The central crowned hammers are mostly soft, with the one on the lower left being the sharpest. CONNECTICVT is somewhat faint, with TIC being especially light. The small numerals of the date are easy to miss at first glance, but they are all present and reasonably clear, as is the star to their left. The marginal pitting seen on the obverse is also present here, but to a lesser extent. On both sides, tan highlights distinguish the design from darker brown fields. The overall eye-appeal is very strong.

This particular die variety was unknown to Crosby, and was brought to the attention of the numismatic community in an article by Henry Chapman in the March 1916 issue of *The Numismatist*. Dan Freidus traced six examples of it in his 1994 Coinage of the Americas Conference presentation subsequently published by the ANS in *The Token: America's Other Money*. The Higley coppers have long been regarded as among the most important early American coins, and the lack of documentary evidence relating to them has made them the stuff of legend. This piece provides exceptional value and will be a point of pride for its next owner. Listed on page 50 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Waldo Newcomer; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Eric P. Newman and Burdette G. Johnson; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# AUAT, PCGS# 201





**1783 Chalmers Shilling, XF45
Short Worm, W-1785**

15018 1783 Chalmers Shilling, Short Worm, Breen-1011, W-1785, R.4, XF45 NGC. Die alignment: 45°. Slate gray fields and bright silver highlights in the protected areas give this Chalmers shilling strong eye appeal. This piece is of above-average strike, with consistently bold design elements and lettering. A touch off-center, as are many Chalmers coins, most notably toward 4 o'clock on the reverse. Most examples of the Chalmers coinage show evidence of having been widely accepted in circulation. While the number struck must have been significant, all of the varieties and denominations are scarce, if not rare, today. Only three are graded finer by NGC (7/17). Listed on page 53 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2AUU, PCGS# 596



**1670-A French Colonies 5 Sols
Martin 2-G, AU53**

15019 1670-A French Colonies 5 Sols, Breen-256, W-11605, Martin 2-G. R.6, AU53 NGC. Die alignment: 210°. These highly important North American Colonial coins were authorized by Louis XIV on February 19, 1670, and struck later that year, being the first French Colonial pieces explicitly struck for their American possessions. This attractive original example has slate gray toning with gold highlights and a couple areas of darker coloration on the obverse. The reverse, which features some heavy die cracks, is somewhat softer in hue, with a blush of pink to the gray background. A high-grade piece, Martin lists no uncirculated 5 sols of this die combination in his census. Listed on page 54 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2AXH, PCGS# 158627





**1785 Immune Columbia Copper, VG10
George III Obverse, W-1995**

15020 1785 Immune Columbia Copper, George III Obverse, Vlack 15-85NY, W-1995, High R.6, VG10 NGC. Die alignment: 150°. An intriguing mule combining a fairly crude George III obverse reading CEORCIVS III REX with the more refined figure of Columbia seated on a crate representing commerce, holding aloft the scales of justice, and bearing a Liberty cap on a pole. This example, while well-circulated, is largely problem-free, with a couple old scratches noted on the reverse. Struck distinctly off-center, as frequently seen on these, with the second half of CEORCIVS and the first half of IMMUNE being off-planchet. Free of the corrosion seen on several of the 15 or so surviving examples known. Listed on page 57 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2AZG, PCGS# 835



**1787 Immunis Columbia, AU55
Eagle Reverse, W-5680**

15021 1787 Immunis Columbia, Eagle Reverse, W-5680, High R.4, AU55 NGC. Die alignment: 150°. One of the classic American coin designs of the Confederation period, though one that largely remains shrouded in mystery. This is a Choice AU example of the only widely collectible variety of the Immune/Immunis Columbia coppers. Struck on too small of a flan, the date and the top of E PLURIBUS are a bit cut off, but this is the case for all examples except for the extremely rare wide planchet variety of which only four pieces are known. The color is a nearly uniform milk chocolate brown, with a darker spot between Columbia's left foot and the final A of the legend being the only real exception. A small scratch on the eagle's neck is the only mark that draws attention. Breen felt that these were made by Matthias Ogden as patterns for a proposed Confederation coinage and were dumped into circulation when that effort failed. However, as Bowers writes in his *Colonial Encyclopedia*, "There have been many theories about the makers of these dies and places of coinage, but facts are scarce." Listed on page 57 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BFJL, PCGS# 841





1787 New York Excelsior Copper, XF45 Eagle on Globe Facing Left, W-5785

15022 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, Eagle Left, Breen-980, W-5785, R.6, XF45 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. The figures of Liberty and Justice flank the Arms of the State of New York on this classic coin from the Confederation era. This is a well-preserved example, with strong details to the major design elements. The center is softly struck, mostly affecting the sunrise over the mountains on the obverse and the shield of the reverse. The color is a pleasing tan to medium brown, slightly darker around the obverse figures. A few minor nicks here and there are commensurate with the grade assigned and do not detract from the eye appeal of the piece. A couple of spots of the reverse eagle's wings are noted, as is a small scratch above its head.

The 1787 Excelsior coppers are generally regarded as having been made by Ephraim Brasher and John Bailey as a proposed coinage design for New York. The relationship between Brasher and Bailey is uncertain, however. While it is known that the two petitioned the State Assembly for permission to coin coppers, Breen (*Complete Encyclopedia*, page 92) suggests that it is not clear whether they did so together or separately. The Journal of the Assembly for February 12, 1787, quoted by Crosby, is more direct and states that: "The several petitions of John Bailey and Ephraim Brasher, relative to the Coinage of Copper within this State, were read, and referred to Mr. Brooks, Mr. Galatian, and Mr. Dubois" (page 290). The word "several" used here unambiguously means "separate." That said, evidence derived from the coins themselves suggests at the very least a close level of cooperation between the two if not a formal partnership. There are strong stylistic resemblances between the Excelsior coppers and the Brasher doubloon, as well as to the Nova Eborac issues and Non Vi Virtute Vici pieces associated with the pair.

While the full story of their production may never be known, the Excelsior coppers remain among the most desirable issues of the Confederation period. This is the better of only two examples of this variety graded by NGC. Listed on page 66 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B3M, PCGS# 427





1787 Massachusetts Half Cent
Ryder 4-C, MS63 Brown

15023 1787 Massachusetts Half Cent, Ryder 4-C, W-5940, R.2, MS63 Brown NGC. Die alignment: 180°. An attractive uncirculated example of this important state coinage. The diagnostics for this variety are that the top of the obverse arrow shaft barely touches the leftmost serif of the E and the reverse period following MASSACHUSETTS is overlapped by the rightmost arrowhead, making it look at a glance like the period is missing. This piece is problem-free and exhibits good color, with the reverse in particular being a pleasing reddish brown. The obverse is a bit weakly struck at the peripheries, as is the central reverse shield, though both the Native American and eagle boast strong detail. The Act establishing a mint for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was passed on October 17, 1786, though it took about a year before coins were actually produced. These dies are attributed to Boston engraver Joseph Callender; a young Jacob Perkins is credited with engraving some of the later dies in the series. Listed on page 61 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B22, PCGS# 296



1788 Massachusetts Half Cent
Ryder 1-B, MS63 Brown

15024 1788 Massachusetts Half Cent, Ryder 1-B, W-6010, R.2, MS63 Brown NGC. Die alignment: 180°. Consistent light brown toning with underlying red and olive hues gives this Select Uncirculated Massachusetts half cent strong eye appeal to accompany its high technical grade. A few scattered dark spots fail to detract from the obverse Native American or reverse eagle. While the shield's lettering is a bit weak, the reverse arrows are carefully delineated and the feathers are neatly engraved. Struck from the unbroken state of the reverse die. During the Confederation period, three states (Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Connecticut) and the Republic of Vermont authorized the production of copper coins. Only Massachusetts struck both half cents and cents, with the others content to continue the tradition of "coppers" of often dubious weight. Listed on page 61 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Eric P. Newman and Burdette G. Johnson; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B23, PCGS# 308





1787 Massachusetts Cent Transposed Arrows Rarity Ryder 2a-F, AU Details

15025 1787 Massachusetts Cent, Arrows in Right Talon, Ryder 2a-F, W-6070, High R.6 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Die alignment: 165°. One of the classic rarities of the Colonial series, the 1787 Transposed Arrows variety of Massachusetts cent ranks with the Date Under Plowbeam New Jersey pieces as among the most distinctive types of state copper coinage struck in the Confederation era. On this variety only, the eagle clutches the arrows in its right talons (the left from the viewer's perspective). It is also the only variety of Massachusetts copper coin with the word CENT on the shield struck in relief rather than in incuse lettering (though not visible on this example). For these reasons, the Transposed Arrows cent is considered a separate type rather than simply another die variety.

This is a high-grade example, albeit one that has been improperly cleaned at some point in the past, probably quite long ago. The surfaces are retoning to a light brown, with the bright copper coloring relegated to the protected areas of the legends and central devices. The surfaces show microgranularity under magnification, but little in the way of marks. A bit of planchet roughness can be seen throughout WEALTH to the right of the Indian. The granularity is more pronounced on the reverse, and a couple of spots of darker toning are present near the H of MASSACHUSETTS and the 1 of the date, but these are hardly distracting. Its strike is firm toward the peripheries of the coin, being softer in the center.

The 1787-dated Massachusetts cents are the first coins struck within the United States to bear that denomination. They display a quintessentially American design — the Native American and eagle — as opposed to features based largely on British halfpence. The Transposed Arrows variety has long been acknowledged as a major rarity. Crosby knew only of four pieces in 1875. Breen could only provide provenances for five examples over a century later, listing a sixth and seventh merely as "Rumored" in his *Complete Encyclopedia* (the current coin was not included by him). Michael Hodder, cataloging the Ford example in 2004, traced 10. Researcher Mike Packard currently estimates 17 or so survivors. Listed on page 61 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.





**1785 Connecticut Copper, XF45
Miller 8-D**

15026 1785 Connecticut Copper, Bust Left, Miller 8-D, W-2455, High R.5, XF45 NGC. Die alignment: 195°. Rarely seen this nice. The obverse die has a sunken center, resulting in ghostly facial features. The reverse is affected by the imbalance in striking pressure, with details toward the center also being soft. Unlike most examples of this variety, however, this piece bears a full date and legends as well as strong details in the mailed bust and in much of Liberty. A well-centered copper with light tan surfaces, a touch of microgranularity, and a few planchet striations. Only eight of these were known at the time of the 1975 Pine Tree EAC sale; while considered more common now, decent ones remain elusive. Listed on page 63 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B29, PCGS# 322



**1786 Connecticut Copper, VF30
Scholar's Head, Miller 3-D.1**

15027 1786 Connecticut Copper, Large Head Right, Miller 3-D.1, W-2510, High R.5, VF30 NGC. Die alignment: 150°. The obverse is well-centered, with detailed hair and bust, and distinct legends. The reverse is a bit off-center toward 8 o'clock, but maintains a clear date and lettering. The olive-brown toning is fairly uniform over slightly granular surfaces. There is a pre-striking planchet clip at 7 o'clock. A well-preserved piece, boasting more detail than either the Ford or Taylor/Perkins example, both of which also had a planchet clip. White lettering on the edge confirms the Hall provenance. Listed on page 63 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall (1909); Virgil M. Brand; Brand Estate; Burdette G. Johnson (1937); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B2E, PCGS# 328





**1786 Connecticut Copper, XF40
Miller 5.3-N Hercules Head**

15028 1786 Connecticut Copper, Hercules Head, M. 5.3-N, W-2575, R.2, XF40 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. An ideal candidate for inclusion in a Colonial type set, being an exceptional example of the only generally collectible variety of the Hercules Head. Lovely medium-brown coloration with tan highlights augments this well-centered coin. The planchet flaws endemic to these pieces mostly avoid the face on this one, and it has few post-strike problems. The reverse is an early state; die buckling, just discernable here, causes most examples to have weak detail, often made worse by clashing. White lettering on the edge confirms the Hall provenance. Listed on page 63 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall (1909); Virgil M. Brand; Brand Estate; Burdette G. Johnson (1937); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B2H, PCGS# 334



**1786 Connecticut Copper, AU55
Miller 5.5-M**

15029 1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, M. 5.5-M, W-2595, R.3, AU55 NGC. Die alignment: 195°. A Choice AU 1786 Connecticut copper is always remarkable, and the present coin seems certain to rank high among its few peers. Light tan coloration with copper undertones mellows to darker brown in a few areas mostly on the obverse. While the centers are a bit weakly struck, the peripheries are rather strong, with a bold date and legends. There are few surface marks — indeed, the original envelope accompanying this piece calls it uncirculated. Superior to any of the Ford, Taylor, or Perkins pieces. The reverse is a somewhat early die state, for while the crack extending clockwise from INDE is visible, the die failure at Liberty's shins is just becoming apparent. Listed on page 63 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B2G, PCGS# 331



1787 Connecticut Copper, VF35 Miller 1.1-A

15030 1787 Connecticut Copper, Small Head Right, ETLIB INDE, M. 1.1-A, W-2700, R.3, VF35 NGC. Die alignment: 170°. Strong obverse detail from a firm strike provides this well-centered copper with the eye appeal needed to transcend several green corrosion spots on both sides. The reverse detail is not as strong, due to a sinking die in the center, but it remains fairly distinct. Both sides are somewhat granular, more notably the reverse. The 1.1 obverse was also used to create the 1788 Miller 1.1 / Ryder 39, a Connecticut obverse muled with a Vermont reverse, one of the intriguing Machin's Mills products that make the various state copper series so much fun.

A second example of Miller 1.1-A, with this piece virtually identical in sharpness to the one sold in Part IV of the Newman Collection. It is similar to the Keller example that we sold in October 2010. The 1787 Connecticut Small Head obverse was also mated with reverse die VV; it is elusive in that other combination with only about a dozen known. The Small Head coppers always enjoy strong demand from type collectors and variety specialists. Listed on page 63 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# AVKV, PCGS# 346



Empire Topics presents an article by Eric P. Newman, well known author in the field of colonial American numismatics. Mr. Newman's works include the standard references for Fugio cents, Continental dollars and colonial Virginia coinage. "The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling", Mr. Newman's latest writing, has recently been published by the American Numismatic Society.

The present article is a request for information concerning the somewhat enigmatic Machin's Mills, a private New York state mint in the late 1780's.

A search for facts adding to the knowledge of . . .

THE MACHIN'S MILLS MINT NEAR NEWBURGH, N. Y.

by Eric P. Newman

What occurred in the mysterious operation of the mint for the coinage of coppers erected at Orange Lake, New York, about 1786? When Thomas Machin, a hero of the American Revolution, used land of Governor George Clinton of New York for a "money-making" venture it was hoped that the state of New York would approve a coining franchise for his association as had been granted to others in the neighboring states of Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey and Massachusetts. Since that did not materialize the group turned to the unauthorized coinage of coppers. If we only knew more about what coins they made we might answer many questions about American coinage during the period before the Constitution.



Genuine and counterfeit British halfpence were circulated freely in the United States before and after the Revolution, and the profit in manufacturing a few more seemed attractive—particularly at Machin's Mills because there was no law against counterfeiting copper in New York at that time. The coins struck at Machin's Mills are as much a part of American numismatics as any other series—even though most of them were imitation British halfpence. Some are dated 1776, 1778, 1787 and 1788, dates when no genuine British halfpence were minted. There are hundreds of varieties of British halfpence dated from 1770 to 1775, and a few dated 1781, 1784 and 1785. While virtually all of these are of British or Irish origin, a few may be Machin's Mills or other American pieces. Many a collector's junk box has American pieces of this type in it, but there they remain unidentified. The Vermont, Connecticut and New Jersey pieces which are candidates for a Machin's Mills source at least are known as well as those with New York and Federal insignia. Yet which were made in Machin's Mills is unknown. It is not even known what coins are referred to in the Connecticut mint report where it is said that Maj. Eli Leavenworth had coppers made in New York (Machin's Mills) which were similar to Connecticut coinages.

For over ten years the writer has been gathering data on Machin's Mills to write up the subject and sincerely needs the cooperation of many numismatists. If the joint efforts of anyone who has any relative data were pooled substantial further progress can result. We are on the threshold of adding a new series of American coins. No fact is too obvious to restudy, no prior statement exempt from challenge, no eighteenth century George III British halfpenny too unimportant to examine. What can you add to this subject?

The records of Thomas Machin are still to be located. They were used by Jephtha R. Sims in *The History of Schoharie County* in 1845 and their whereabouts are unknown. In *The History of Newburgh* by Ruttenber, and the *History of Orange County* by Eager there are comments about the mint. Hickcox was the first numismatist to comment, then Crosby (pp. 172, 190-202, 290, 319 of *Early Coins of America*) adds more data. C. Wyllys Betts first tried to identify Machin's imitation British halfpence in his pamphlet "Counterfeit Halfpence". Kurth in the February 1942 Numismatist pushes the frontier forward, then Breen in the January 1952 Numismatist described the amazing Fairfield County hoard. In the *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* the article of the undersigned entitled "A Newly Discovered Coin Solves a Vermont Numismatic Enigma", attempts to explain the relationship between the Vermont coinage and Machin's Mills imitation British halfpence.

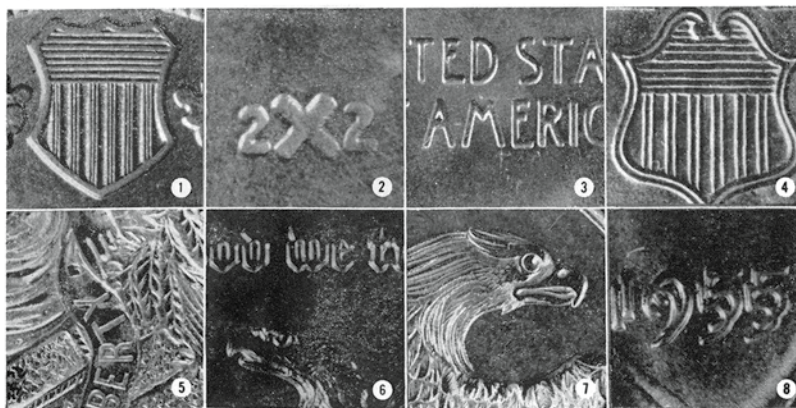
Even the term "Bungtown coppers" needs clarification. Many writers have stated that this expression refers to coppers with unofficial legends such as GREGORY III PON, GANGES III RATE, BRITAIN'S HAPPY ISLE or BONNY GIRLS. There is a great probability that Bungtown really means imitation British halfpence with standard legends rather than evasive legends, and that the coppers with evasive legends were never used in America. Has any reader ever found any evidence in letters, newspapers, diaries, hoards, or otherwise that coppers with unofficial legends ever circulated in America? Are not Machin's Mills halfpence some of the true Bungtowns?

Can you help with your ideas, your data and information as to your coins? Needles in a haystack can be found, particularly with the magnetism of numismatics.

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, 5 Missouri

COIN QUIZ

This issue's coin quiz features something different. With the aid of a close-up extension we took pictures of certain parts of familiar United States coins. See how many illustrations you can identify correctly. From the results obtained by showing the pictures to office visitors we would say that a score of three or four correct identifications is average. The best score obtained in this small survey was seven out of eight correct. #5 and #7 seem to be the most difficult. The answers appear below.



Answers to Coin Quiz: (1) Shield at the top of the reverse of the Indian cent. (2) 2x2 in the right obverse field of the 1921 Alabama commemorative half dollar. (3) Lettering on the reverse of the Lincoln cent, type 1909-1958. (4) Shield at the center of the silver three-cent piece obverse. (5) part of LIBERTY on the obverse of the trade dollar. (6) Reverse of the Morgan silver dollar. (7) Eagle found on the reverse of the trade dollar. (8) Close-up of the date of the 1955 double-die Lincoln cent.



**1771 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF40
Vlack 2-71A**

15031 1771 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 2-71A, W-7670, R.4, XF40 NGC. Die alignment: 190°. The viewer's eye is immediately attracted to the smooth, hard surfaces of this imitation British halfpenny produced by the mint at Machin's Mills. This is a problem-free, fairly well-centered example with an olive-brown patina and tan highlights. The 1771 Machin's Mills copper plays a significant role in Eric P. Newman's article "A Recently Discovered Coin Solves a Vermont Numismatic Enigma," in which he shows that this coin is linked to the Vermont coppers and was struck around 1787 at Machin's Mills with dies cut by James F. Atlee. This is the finest of the few pieces graded by NGC. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B3V, PCGS# 448



**1771 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Fine 12
Vlack 4-71C**

15032 1771 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 4-71C, W-7690, R.7, Fine 12 NGC. Die alignment: 150°. This is an exceptional example of a rare die variety within the Machin's Mills series, with a strong claim to a higher overall grade than that assigned. Dark brown fields with tan highlights provide good eye appeal to this well-struck piece. The obverse die is noteworthy for the deeply engraved bust, its primary diagnostic. The reverse die, only used in this combination, already suffers from a rim cud between 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock as well as the distinctive retained cud at the front of Britannia's throat, both of these being strong indications that the die could not be used much longer and explaining the rarity of this variety. Close examination shows incipient die buckling as well. Discovered by Richard August in 1964, there would appear to be only seven or eight known specimens of this die variety, which was lacking from the Ringo collection. This example was purchased from August in 1969, at which time Eric P. Newman indicated on his envelope that there were two known. A fascinating halfpenny. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Richard August (1969); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B3V, PCGS# 448





**1772 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF40
Vlack 6-72A**

15033 1772 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 6-72A, W-7720, R.6, XF40 NGC. Die alignment: 150°. A tough variety to find in any condition, this is the finest graded by NGC. Light tan surfaces with a dark red area before the face make this well-struck, nicely centered piece distinctive. The reverse crack over IT identifies this as being a late die state. This piece is illustrated in the August 1998 issue of the *Colonial Newsletter* devoted to the Stepney Hoard. This accumulation, also called the Fairfield County Hoard, was said to have been discovered in 1950 and disbursed soon after. Several of the Machin's Mills pieces in the present offering derive from this source. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Stepney (Fairfield County), Connecticut Hoard; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 451



**1776 Machin's Mills Halfpenny
Vlack 9-76B, XF Details**

15034 1776 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Small Date, Vlack 9-76B, W-7800, R.7 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. XF. 91.0 grains. Die alignment: 165°. One of perhaps a dozen known examples of the key used by Eric P. Newman to solve what he called the "Vermont Numismatic Enigma." The devices and punches used on this variety are also used on certain Vermont coppers, proving that they were made by the same outfit and explaining why British devices were being used on Vermont coinage. The surfaces show planchet roughness similar to that seen on the finest known example, sold in Part V of this collection in November 2014. It is a very late state of the obverse die, with extensive die cracks joining the cud at 12 o'clock. While the coloration of this coin has likely been affected by exposure to the elements, the piece shows strong detail and is worthy of a serious collection. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Jerome Goldman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.





**1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny,
Vlack 11-78A, MS62 Brown**

15035 1778 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 11-78A, W-7820, R.3, MS62 Brown NGC. 110.5 grains. Die alignment: 165°. While worn, abused, and corroded examples of this variety are readily available, nice ones are rarely to be found. This is the finest graded by NGC. Gorgeous reddish-brown coloration is consistent over both sides of this well-struck piece. Strong details are visible in the hair and on Britannia's dress, and the coin is nicely centered. A planchet flaw near the R in GEORGIVS is noted, as is a pre-strike scrape above ITAN on the left reverse. This piece is illustrated in the August 1998 issue of the *Colonial Newsletter* devoted to the Stepney Hoard. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Stepney (Fairfield County), Connecticut Hoard; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B45, PCGS# 466



**1784 Georgivs III Imitation Halfpenny, VF25
Vlack 14-84A**

15036 1784 Georgivs III, Imitation Halfpenny Vlack-14-84A, W-8130, R.6, VF25 NGC. 100.1 grains. Die alignment: 300°. Difficult to locate in higher condition, the Vlack 14-84A is notoriously ill-struck, poorly centered, and crudely designed. This example is far better than most — indeed, it is the finest graded by NGC. The uneven strike is noticeable when comparing the clear engraving of the mailed bust to the lack of detail in the face and hair; likewise on the reverse, where the date and BRITAN are rather bold while NIA fades into the background. Though no longer considered a Machin's Mills product, it is generally thought to be of American making and continues to be collected with the series. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 935



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU58
Vlack 17-87A**

15037 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 17-87A, W-7900, R.2, AU58 NGC. 118.8 grains. Die alignment: 180°. An uncommonly well-preserved example of a common Machin's Mills variety. Both sides are well-centered and solidly struck, with only a bit of weakness to the obverse laurel wreath and to Britannia's dress on the reverse. Machin's Mills products usually were lightly struck, giving them a head start on looking worn from being accepted in circulation. Eric P. Newman mentioned purchasing this in the October 1993 issue of the *Colonial Newsletter*, describing it as uncirculated with some red. This piece is illustrated in the August 1998 issue of the same publication, which was devoted to the Stepney Hoard. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Stepney (Fairfield County), Connecticut Hoard; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU55
Vlack 17-87A**

15038 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 17-87A, W-7900, R.2, AU55 NGC. 123.3 grains. Die alignment: 180°. A second representative of this variety, notable for George's long nose and for the curved date sitting low in the reverse die. This is a very well-centered halfpenny, though somewhat lightly struck. What may appear as granularity on George's jaw and neck is in fact planchet roughness that the strike failed to smooth out. Likewise, the lack of detail in Britannia's dress is largely as struck. The piece has lovely dappled copper coloration and is free of any distracting marks. A bit of green between the two exergue lines is noted. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469





**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU55
Vlack 17-87A**

15039 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 17-87A, W-7900, R.2, AU55 NGC. 108.0 grains. Die alignment: 180°. A third Vlack 17-87A, with a reddish-brown obverse and slightly darker reverse, both sides with original surfaces and little evidence that it spent much time in circulation. Rather well-centered, as this variety tends to come, but with the soft strike that is also typical of it. The large number of Machin's Mills pieces struck bearing the year 1787 is amusing when one considers that no genuine British halfpence of that date were issued. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU53
Vlack 18-87C**

15040 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 18-87C, W-7930, R.4, AU53 NGC. 111.5 grains. Die alignment: 170°. A second example of this variety, in identical grade as the above piece but with entirely different eye appeal. Medium brown fields have toned a bit darker in the legends and devices, and the resulting variation emphasizes certain design features such as the lower half of Britannia. A couple of minor marks are visible on the obverse rims, but nothing too distracting. The overall impression is one of well-preserved originality, an impression shared by a remarkable list of previous owners. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall (1909); Virgil M. Brand; Brand Estate; Burdette G. Johnson; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU53
Vlack 18-87C**

15041 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 18-87C, W-7930, R.4, AU53 NGC. 118.8 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Bright coloration and strong central devices make this an eye-catching piece. The Vlack 18-87C tends to come well-centered, and this is no exception. While the reverse legends are a bit soft, everything is fully legible and the date is entirely on planchet. A bit of green on the obverse bust is noted, but there is very little in the way of post-strike marks or nicks. While the obverse die was only used on this variety, the reverse was one of the workhorses of Machin's Mills, being used on several varieties in that series as well as on the Ryder-13 Vermont copper. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU58
Vlack 19-87C**

15042 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 19-87C, W-7940, R.2, AU58 NGC. 119.3 grains. Die alignment: 180°. An unusually bold strike, coupled with nicely dappled fields of orange, red, and brown, combine to give this Machin's Mills halfpenny exceptional eye appeal. The obverse is rather crudely designed, with amateurish lettering and awkward engraving. The final stop after REX breaks into a retained cud, adding to its primitive charm. The reverse, on the other hand, is nicely rendered, which is easy to appreciate on this well-struck, high-grade example. This piece is illustrated in the August 1998 issue of the *Colonial Newsletter* devoted to the Stepney Hoard. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Stepney (Fairfield County), Connecticut Hoard; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469





**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny,
MS62 Brown
Vlack 20-87C**



**1788 Machin's Mills Halfpenny,
MS63 Brown
Lightweight Vlack 23-88A**

15043 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 20-87C, W-7950, R.7, MS62 Brown NGC. Die alignment: 180°. A genuine rarity among the Machin's Mills coppers, and almost certainly the finest known example. Consistent light brown toning tinged with red covers both sides. While a small planchet flaw is seen at 4 o'clock obverse/2 o'clock reverse, there are no post-striking marks of any kind. The piece is lightly struck, with some detail lacking in George's face and Britannia's torso, and it is a bit off-center, but all major design elements are clear and the legends and date are intact (with the 87 of the date a touch off planchet). One of only two 1787 Machin's Mills halfpennies of any variety to be graded MS62 by NGC, with none graded higher. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469

15044 1788 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 23-88A, W-8100, R.2, MS63 Brown NGC. 97.0 grains. Die alignment: 180°. The presence in this sale of two examples of the same variety in the identical grade provides an opportunity to highlight the dramatic difference in weight between them. This piece is substantially lighter than the previous lot, demonstrating the wide variation in what was considered a passable copper. Lovely and original golden-brown surfaces provide strong eye appeal to this well-struck halfpenny. This coin is illustrated in the August 1998 issue of the *Colonial Newsletter* devoted to the Stepney Hoard. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Stepney (Fairfield County), Connecticut Hoard; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B48, PCGS# 472





**1788 Machin's Mills Halfpenny,
MS63 Brown
Vlack 23-88A**

15045 1788 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 23-88A, W-8100, R.2, MS63 Brown NGC. 138.3 grains. Die alignment: 180°. A well-centered, high-grade example of the only Machin's Mills variety dated 1788 that is not considered a Vermont or Connecticut copper. The piece bears an attractive light-to-medium brown patina that is consistent over the coin, becoming just a trifle darker over and to the right of Britannia's head. The strike is a bit soft, most obviously at the obverse periphery. Original surfaces and a lack of any marks worth mentioning make for an exceptional choice for a type, date, or variety set. One of only two 1788-dated Machin's Mills halfpence graded MS63 by NGC, with none graded higher. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B48, PCGS# 472



**1787 New Jersey Copper, VF35
Plain Shield
Maris 6-C**

15046 1787 New Jersey Copper, Large Planchet, Plain Shield, Maris 6-C, W-5040, R.4, VF35 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. An attractive example with rich brown fields and lighter tan highlights. The nag's head is nicely struck, with a bold eye and wild mane. The shield is a bit weak in the center, though this is typical of the variety. This reverse die was used on a variety of Confederation-era prototype coins and is occasionally referred to as the "pattern shield." Breen felt it was made in England, but it is now thought to have been a product of Walter Mould's mint at Morristown. Struck on a wide planchet, as earlier strikes were, with the outline of the die visible at 11 o'clock on the obverse and complete dentilation on the reverse. Listed on page 71 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# AUL8, PCGS# 506





**1787 New Jersey Copper, Maris 56-n, XF45
Struck Over a 1787 M. 33.36-T.2
Connecticut Copper**

15047 1787 New Jersey Copper, Camel Head, Struck Over a Connecticut Copper, Maris 56-n, W-5310, R.1, XF45 NGC. Die alignment: 210°. A splendid example of this intriguing *Guide Book* variety. The Maris 56-n Camel Head variety is generally encountered struck over other contemporary coppers. This example is very distinctly overstruck, with enough diagnostic points visible to be able to attribute the undertype as a 1787 Miller 33.36-T.2 Connecticut copper. The combined obverse legend appears to read CONNECÆSAREA, nicely combining the two issuing states. While the New Jersey date is weak, the rest of the piece is fairly strong. The reverse also shows very distinct undertype features, with the Connecticut ETLIB: running straight into the New Jersey's E PLURIBUS UNUM. A splash of red is noted on the upper left reverse, but overall the piece is quite attractive with generally smooth surfaces and good coloration. A wonderful example of a Camel Head overstrike. Listed on page 72 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B4V, PCGS# 515



**1787 New Jersey Copper, Fine Details
Maris 71-y Struck Over 1781 Irish
Halfpenny**

15048 1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig Above Plow, Maris 71-y, Struck Over 1781 Counterfeit Irish Halfpenny, W-5415, R.6 — **Damaged — NGC Details. Fine.** Die alignment: 150°. The Maris 71-y is possibly the single crudest variety of New Jersey copper. Both dies are broken and they are always struck over other coins. Their primitive charm is considerable, however. The obverse detail on this example is exceptional, with nearly all of the plow and the horse's head distinct. The reverse shield is strong as well, with more detail than generally seen. The undertype on this specimen is also bold, including a clear 81 from the last two digits of the date seen at 7 o'clock on the obverse. A great piece for the specialist. Listed on page 72 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.





1788 New Jersey Copper, VF20 Maris 50-f, Head Left

15049 1788 New Jersey Copper, Head Left, Maris 50-f, W-5475, R.3, VF20 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. Good coloration and a strong obverse distinguish this example of the famous Head Left type. A bit of planchet roughness over VA C and to the right of the date are noted, but not distracting. The center of the reverse die was failing when this piece was struck, with the entire side being soft and the initial E of the legend indistinct. The Maris 50-f is a popular choice for type collectors as it is the most readily available of the three Head Left varieties and because die sinking in the obverse fields causes the distinctive head to be accentuated, providing a bold view of the type's defining trait. Only a few examples of this variety exist above Very Fine. Listed on page 73 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B53, PCGS# 527



1786 Vermont Copper, VF25 The Distinctive Baby Head Variety, RR-9

15050 1786 Vermont Copper, Baby Head, RR-9, Bressett 7-F, W-2040, R.3, VF25 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. A well-centered and firmly struck example of this unusual single-variety type. The planchet quality is above average for these, with only a couple of minor voids on the obverse. While the reverse bears some striations that are more serious, they do not affect the legends and only graze the 6 of the date. The coin is a dappled golden-brown and retains some fine detail including the obverse figure's hair. A rim nick near 6 o'clock obverse and 12 o'clock reverse is the only serious flaw. This example shows a colon after ET on the reverse while some known pieces show only a period. Listed on page 74 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Eric P. Newman and Burdette G. Johnson; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B58, PCGS# 548



1786 Vermont Copper, VF35 RR-11 with Exceptional Planchet

15051 1786 Vermont Copper, Bust Left, RR-11, Bressett 9-H, W-2050, R.4, VF35 NGC. Die alignment: 165°. A splendid example with full legends. The RR-11 is notorious for coming on terrible planchet stock plagued by striations, pits, and voids of various sorts. The present coin is a wonderful exception to this rule, with an unflawed obverse and only a couple of small voids on the surface of the reverse. Both AUCTORI and INDE are distinct, which is also unusual, and one can easily compare the two different styles of denticles used on the dies. The coloration is a bright orange-tan, and the surfaces exhibit some microgranularity. An obverse rim nick is noted at 2 o'clock. An exceptional example of a variety rarely encountered better. Listed on page 74 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B59, PCGS# 551





1790 Standish Barry Threepence, XF45 A Legendary Rarity, W-8510

15052 1790 Standish Barry Threepence, Crosby Pl. X, 23, Breen-1019, W-8510, R.6, XF45 NGC. Die alignment: 360°. A pleasing golden-hued example of this very rare post-Colonial issue, of which perhaps two dozen are thought to exist. Boldly struck peripheries give way to softer centers, as is quite often seen on this issue. BALTIMORE TOWN is distinct, while the date — uniquely expressed as JULY 4 90 — is somewhat less so. The reverse is also stronger on the upper half of the coin, with most of Barry's name clear, but the final SH of his first name being a bit weaker. The planchet is slightly out of round, but the design elements and all legends are complete. The obverse figure's face and the reverse's THREE PENCE are weakly struck, but certainly visible. This piece shows no evidence of the prominent die cracks visible on both sides of the magnificent MS64 example — the finest known in private hands — sold by us in January 2015 as part of the Donald G. Partrick Collection.

Standish Barry of Baltimore was one of two Maryland silversmiths to take it upon himself to strike silver coinage in the years between the ending of the Revolutionary War and the establishment of the Mint at Philadelphia, John Chalmers having struck several types of silver coins in Annapolis in 1783. Both coinages saw extensive circulation, judging from the condition of surviving examples. Beyond the simple need to provide a circulating medium; however, the exact motivations behind the coining of the Barry threepence are uncertain. The unusually precise date has led to speculation that it may have been issued in honor of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, though Independence Day as such was inconsistently and mostly unofficially observed at the time.

The identity of the obverse figure has also been the subject of much speculation, with Barry himself and George Washington being the most commonly proposed identifications. In the Spring 2009 issue of the *C4 Newsletter*, however, Max B. Spiegel discussed his discovery of an 1843 article from the *Baltimore Sun* stating that the figure depicted was James Calhoun, who was serving in a position analogous to Mayor in Baltimore on July 4, 1790. Comparison of contemporary portraits of Calhoun and the threepence's obverse figure strongly suggest that this attribution is accurate. Listed on page 77 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B5N, PCGS# 609



(1790) Albany Church Penny, XF40
Rare No D, W-8495 Variety

15053 (1790) Albany Church Penny, No D, Breen-1169, W-8495, R.7, XF40 NGC. An attractive and well-preserved example of this popular and intriguing rarity. The obverse is clear, with CHURCH being boldly impressed and the script "Penny," while softer, being fully legible. Nearly the entire scalloped border is visible, with only the area between 5 and 6 o'clock being faint. The color is a pleasing and consistent golden-tan. Notably, this piece lacks the problems frequently encountered with these tokens, having good surfaces bearing only the usual abrasions suffered by normal use.

Much of what has been written about these enigmatic pieces is speculative at best. They have frequently been referred to as "communion tokens," despite the fact that they bear almost no resemblance to any other communion token of the day. Communion tokens were not a monetary substitute, but were badges of admission to communion given by the elders of a church to those members of a congregation deemed worthy of participating in the sacrament. They were commonly used in North American Presbyterian churches of Scottish influence or origin, mostly in Canada. While the First Presbyterian Church of Albany was indeed aligned with the principles of the Scottish church, the fact that these pieces bear a monetary denomination is a very strong argument against them being communion tokens.

In J. McClusky Blayney's 1877 *History of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, NY*, church records are cited that shed some light on these pieces: "It was resolved 'that one thousand coppers be stamped *church penny*, and placed in the hands of the treasurer, for the purpose of exchanging with the congregation at the rate of twelve for one shilling, in order to add respect to the weekly collections'" (page 47). Coppers were not accepted at anything close to twelve for a shilling in New York in 1790, so the church would have been realizing a handsome profit under this arrangement, going a long way toward providing a motivation for creating these pieces once we discard the argument that they are communion tokens. It should also be noted that while the records of the Albany church indicate that they did use communion tokens, the pieces currently under discussion are never referred to as such. They are probably best considered a creative and clever response to the Copper Panic of 1789, which saw the value of coppers plummet.

All known specimens of Albany Church Pennies appear to be overstruck on worn coppers, on some of which undertypes can be detected. They were struck on one side with an engraved punch with scalloped edges, not by a die per se. Two distinct varieties are known, with and without a script "D" above CHURCH. This is a lovely representative of the "no D" variety of this rare issue, with only one graded higher by NGC (7/17). Listed on page 77 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B5P, PCGS# 612





**(1790) Albany Church Penny, XF Details
W-8500 Variety With D Over CHURCH**

15054 (1790) Albany Church Penny, D Above CHURCH, Breen-1170, W-8500, R.7 — Rim Damage — NGC Details. XF. Attractive chocolate brown coloration and smooth, hard surfaces enhance the eye appeal of this classic rarity. The Albany Church Penny is known in two varieties, with and without a script “D” over the word CHURCH. The meaning of the “D” remains uncertain. It is frequently said to stand for the Latin “denarium” (penny), but this appears to be speculative. Others have suggested that it was the initial of a pastor or church official, but the pastor at the time was the Rev. John McDonald and there appears to be no other obvious connection with an elder of the congregation. The two varieties appear to be comparable in rarity. Indeed, combining the populations graded by the two main services leaves us with eight examples with the “D” and eight without (7/17). This piece has obvious and deliberate rim damage, but the design features are undisturbed and it retains much of its charm as among the most mysterious of early American issues. Listed on page 77 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B5R, PCGS# 610



**(1795) Washington Liberty & Security Penny
Distinctive MS62 Brown**

15055 (1795) Washington Liberty & Security Penny, Plain Rims, “Asylum” Edge, Baker-30, W-11050, Musante GW-45, R.2, MS62 Brown NGC. Die alignment: 190°. A lovely piece, at the high end of the condition census for these contemporary Washington tokens struck during his presidency. The “Asylum” designation refers to the edge lettering that reads: AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESS’D OF ALL NATIONS. Beautiful bronze surfaces with pleasing red undertones and a crisp strike lend this example strong eye appeal. A couple of small nicks between the bust and the initial G of GEORGE are the only abrasions worth mentioning, and they are hardly distracting. The adjustment marks visible on the rims are artifacts of the production process. Struck from polished dies. These British-made tokens have been popular since their creation, and have been collected in Great Britain as part of the Conder token series in addition to having more obvious appeal to collectors here in the U.S. Only two pieces have been graded higher by NGC (7/17). Listed on page 86 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# CC42, PCGS# 764



**1787 Fugio Cent, MS64 Brown
Newman 11-A UNITED Over STATES**

15056 1787 Fugio Cent, UNITED Above, Newman 11-A, W-6780, R.6, MS64 Brown NGC. Die alignment: 180°. A vibrant Choice Uncirculated example of the late die state of this variety, with heavy cracks through rings 4 and 9-10. The obverse is lovely, with firmly struck peripheries including a full MIND YOUR BUSINESS and an exceptional sun device. The center is more softly struck, as seems typical of late strikings of this variety. The reverse is likewise soft in the center and bold toward the edges. Both sides are a touch off-center and show ample mint red in some of the protected areas, most notably at the date. A couple of darker spots on the obverse in the date are noted, as are several on the reverse. Only a dozen or fewer of these were included in the Bank of New York hoard, and it remains a very scarce variety. This is the plate coin for the die state in Eric P. Newman's 2008 book *United States Fugio Copper Coinage of 1787*. Listed on page 90 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B8L, PCGS# 901



COLONIAL SPOONS



Ephraim Brasher Silver Place Spoon

15057 A Rare Ephraim Brasher Colonial American Coin Silver Place Spoon. New York City, circa 1780; 9 inches long; 1.91 troy ounces. Condition: Errant nicking and scratching, otherwise in overall good condition. Spoon with engraved monogram *HF* in period script, double-stamped to reverse in square cartouches *EB*.

Preceding Ephraim Brasher's well-documented foray into coinage production was his equally respected business of producing silver flatware and hollowware. Patrons including George Washington, the Van Rensselaer family, and other prominent early American families decorated their tables with his high-quality wares. A particularly overt display of wealth in the bullion-starved colonies, this large spoon (undoubtedly part of a larger table service) is of thicker gauge than the majority of flatware produced by his contemporaries.

The bullion value of 1.91 troy ounces in coin silver was a little over \$2.00 when this spoon was produced, not including any additional cost for craftsmanship. That represented nearly one-week's wages for the common laborer at the time who earned 44 cents per day, according to an 1885 Massachusetts wage report.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

Important Brasher Silver Place Spoon Sextet

15058 Six Rare Ephraim Brasher Colonial American Coin Silver Place Spoons. *New York City, circa 1780; 9 inches long (each); 10.30 troy ounces (average 1.72 troy ounces each).* Condition: Errant nicking and scratching, otherwise in overall good condition. The six large spoons each stamped to reverse terminals with double *EB* mark within square cartouches, engraved to terminals *MW* in period script.

A one-time next-door neighbor of George Washington in New York's Cherry Hill neighborhood, Ephraim Brasher ranked among the notable New York gold and silver smiths. He was an assayer, gold regulator, and respected local politician.

Note: The usage of the double *EB* mark with a square cartouche has been under discussion by academics as possibly relating to another early American silversmith. The present examples, like all Brasher spoons in this sale, are offered with a firm Brasher attribution as the marks use a serif with a distinct triangular point to the lowest arm of the *E*, typical of his two-letter mark and commensurate with that found on his most recognizable pieces including his Brasher Doubloons.

Ex: *Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.* (Total: 6 pieces)





Impressive Brasher Silver Place Spoon Set 11 Matching Spoons

15059 Eleven Rare Ephraim Brasher Colonial American Coin Silver Place Spoons. *New York City, circa 1775; 9 inches long (each); 20.42 troy ounces (average 1.86 troy ounces each).* Condition: Errant nicking and scratching from use, few minute pin dents, otherwise in overall good condition. Each with bright-cut decoration to stems and terminals, engraved cartouches to terminals with monogram *MF* in period script, double-stamped to reverse in oval cartouches *EB*.

Born of Dutch parents (Ephraim and Catherine Brasher) on April 18, 1744, Ephraim Brasher lived most of his life in New York City. An announcement of his death appeared in the November 17, 1810, issue of the *Columbian* newspaper in New York City:

Died

Last evening, Ephraim Brasher, esq. His relations and friends are requested to attend his funeral at his late residence in Orchard street, between Delancey and Rivington street, tomorrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In addition to his business and political pursuits, Brasher was a lieutenant in Col. John Lasher's Regiment in New York during the Revolutionary War.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. (Total: 11 pieces)

Rare Myer Myers Colonial Silver Place Spoon

15060 A Rare Myer Myers Colonial American Coin Silver Place Spoon. New York City, circa 1770; 1.91 troy ounces; 8-1/4 inches. Condition: Rubbed monogram to reverse terminal, some light wear to underside of bowl from table contact. A Myer Myers place spoon (8-1/4 inches), double-stamped to reverse in square cartouches with conjoined MM.

Myer Myers (1723-1795) was a leading silversmith in New York City during the late colonial period, famous for his religious silver and refined English rococo style. He was Chairman of the Gold and Silver Smiths Society of New York in 1786. The society included distinguished members Ephraim Brasher and John Burger. Of particular note is the rarity of domestically produced Myers silver wares, with less than 400 documented objects known today.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.





Joseph Richardson, Sr. and Jr. Silver Place Spoon Trio

15061 Three Joseph Richardson Sr. and Jr. American Coin Silver Place Spoons. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, circa 1750-1795; 9-1/4 inches long (larger, Jr. examples); 6.20 troy ounces. Condition: Errant nicking and scratching, very few minor pin dents, light nuance to underside bowl of one (J.R., Jr.) spoon from resting on table, otherwise in overall good condition.

Joseph Richardson, Sr. (1711-1784) made the smaller spoon that utilizes an early double-stamped IR mark in a rectangular cartouche to reverse stem, palmette flourish at bowl and stem joint, engraved to reverse terminal AIE in period script, circa 1750. Joseph Richardson, Jr. (1752-1831) made the larger two spoons that utilize a double-stamped JR mark in a rectangular cartouche, engraved to terminals W in period script, circa 1795.

The Richardson family was well-known in colonial Philadelphia goldsmith and silversmith circles. Francis Richardson started the family business in 1702, a business continued by Joseph Richardson, Sr. and Joseph Richardson, Jr. President Washington appointed the younger Joseph Richardson to the position of U.S. Mint assayer in 1795, and he held that position until his death in 1831. His younger brother, Nathaniel, described Joseph as a man "under the medium size, light, active, of quick perception, and prompt decision."

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. (Total: 3 pieces)

Trio of William Moulton Silver Teaspoons

15062 Three William Moulton American Coin Silver Teaspoons. Newburyport, Massachusetts, circa 1800-1830; 6-1/8 inches long (longest); 40 grams. Condition: Errant nicking and scratching, deeper nick to terminal of smallest example, with wear commensurate with age and use. The lot comprising:

1. Teaspoon (6-1/8 inches), circa 1800, engraved MC to terminal in period script, stamped WM in square cartouche to reverse stem.
2. Teaspoon (5-5/8 inches), circa 1830, bright-cut decoration to stem and terminal, engraved SS to terminal in period script, stamped with W.MOULTON in square cartouche to reverse stem.
3. Teaspoon (6 inches), circa 1830, engraved to terminal J. White., stamped with W.MOULTON in square cartouche to reverse stem.

Silversmith William Moulton (1772-1861) of Newburyport, Massachusetts made these three spoons. He was the son of Newburyport silversmith Joseph Moulton (1744-1816), and the grandson of silversmith William Moulton (1720-1793) who plied his trade for 20 years in Newburyport, another 26 years in Hempstead, New Hampshire, and five years in Marietta, Northwest Territory (Ohio) where he died in 1793. The elder William Moulton is known in numismatic circles as the maker of the extremely rare 1776 New Hampshire copper coins.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. (Total: 3 pieces)





Important American Silver Spoon Trio

15063 Two David Hall Bird-Decorated Place Spoons, with a Henry Ormsby American Coin Silver Teaspoon. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, circa 1770 and 1835; 9-7/8 inches and 5-5/8 inches long; 4.65 troy ounces. Condition: Some rubbing to each David Hall spoon with some light wear to undersides of bowls from table contact; Light dent to bowl of the Ormsby spoon, light bend to stem, manufacture-related seam to reverse terminal. This lot comprises two David Hall place spoons (9-7/8 inches) monogrammed *W* to terminals in period script, reverses of bowls near stems with cast and chased fowl, stamped within square cartouches *D.HALL*; and one Henry Ormsby teaspoon, engraved to terminal *AK* in period script. Marked to reverse: *H. ORMSBY. 362. N2NDST.* followed by retailer stamp *W&H*.

Eric P. Newman believes that the silversmith, David Hall, was a partner with William Sellers in a printing firm that produced colonial paper money. However, the silversmith and the printer were likely two different individuals.

Henry Ormsby, a Philadelphia jeweler and watchmaker, was born in Pennsylvania about the turn of the 19th century. A Philadelphia death certificate records his birth as 1800 and his death on March 27, 1880. The 1850 Census records his birth in Pennsylvania about 1801 and his occupation as a watchmaker. The 1860 Census is consistent with that recorded a decade earlier. His numismatic connection, if any, is uncertain.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. (Total: 3 pieces)

Pair of Sylvester Crosby's Demitasse Spoons

15064 Two American Sterling Silver Demitasse Spoons Owned by Sylvester S. Crosby. *Early 20th century; 4-1/4 inches long; 16 grams.* Condition: In overall good condition with wear commensurate with age and use. Each marked *STERLING* to reverse stems, with handwritten tags, one reading:

"Sterling Silver demitasse spoon which belonged to Mr. & Mrs. Sylvester S. Crosby, Sacramento Street, Cambridge Street, Cambridge, Mass. Obtained from his relative Mrs. McGlenen by Robert Wester."

Sylvester Sage Crosby (1831-1914) is the well-known Charlestown, New Hampshire coin collector and numismatist, whose greatest work, *The Early Coins of America*, was self-published in 1875. That reference on colonial coins remains an extremely valuable source of information today, nearly a century and a half after its publication.

Ex: *Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.* (Total: 2 pieces)



LARGE CENTS



1793 S-1, B-1 Chain AMERI. Cent, XF45 Intermediate Die State Our First Copper Coin for Commerce

15065 1793 Chain, AMERI., S-1, B-1, R.4, XF45 NGC. CAC. Breen Die State III. When Congress passed the Mint Act of April 2, 1792, authorized denominations ranged from the half cent to the eagle. Silver coins entered circulation in late 1794 due to unmet bond requirements stipulated in that legislation. The first gold coins appeared in the summer of 1795. Copper coins were the only production of the Philadelphia Mint for its first 19 months of operation from March 1793 through September 1794.

Shortly after the Mint Act passed Congress, David Rittenhouse accepted President Washington's appointment as the Mint Director, and he immediately set about with preparations for the new facility. Copper and silver pattern coins were minted in 1792, although some of those pieces, such as the 1792 half dismes, were produced outside of the physical Mint building.

After meeting the challenge of a copper supply, all was ready for production toward the end of the first quarter, 1793. Mint officers purchased more than 6,000 pounds of copper from October to December 1792, and that copper was refined to remove impurities. The Mint delivered 36,103 cents from March 1 through March 12, 1793, using four obverse dies and two reverse dies. Those first copper coins were the Chain cents, and a careful study of die states, or the changing condition of the dies through use, proves that the Chain AMERI. cents were the first ones produced at the end of February. Henry Voight was the chief coiner at the time, and worked with his staff to produce these coins.

This intermediate die state example has a small obverse die bulge through the 1 of the date, and another small bulge on the reverse over the U in UNITED. Faint clash marks are noted below the bust. There is no evidence of a die crack or rim break at TATE. The smooth tan and chocolate-brown surfaces exhibit myriad handling marks, but no spots or corrosion. This exceptionally attractive Chain cent should garner spirited bidding. Our EAC grade VF30.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$30.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 223G, PCGS# 35432



1793 S-11c, B-16c Wreath Cent, AU55 Second Lettered Edge

15066 1793 Wreath, Lettered Edge, S-11c, B-16c, Low R.3, AU55 NGC. CAC. Breen Die State II. The Chain cents and most of the Wreath cents had a Vine and Bars edge consisting of vertical grooves interspersed with vines that the late George E. Ewing, Jr. identified as cotton leaves and balls of cotton; however, this cataloger suggests they may have been strawberry vines. Near the end of Wreath cent production in July 1793, the edge device was changed to the first Lettered Edge with ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR followed by two leaves, and then the second Lettered Edge with the same inscription followed by a single leaf. The Lettered Edge type continued for all of the 1793 and 1794 Liberty Cap cents, and the earliest 1795 cents.

Careful study of die states of the Lettered Edge Wreath cents reveals that the planchets were lettered before the coins were struck. We know this as examples of the two different edge types appear in all the documented die states for the die pair. Clash marks are visible below Liberty's chin.

This lovely Choice AU Wreath cent is minutely off-center with the obverse border tight from 4 o'clock to 7 o'clock, and the reverse beads off the flan from 1 o'clock to 4 o'clock. The surfaces exhibit intermingled chocolate and olive-brown with faint verdigris, minimal handling marks, and a line of planchet lamination on the reverse through the ES in STATES to the first A in AMERICA. Although not recorded in the Bland Census, this piece would be tied for seventh finest in that list. Bill Noyes grades the coin VF20 and tied for 18th best in his roster. Our EAC grade VF30.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$90.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 223J, PCGS# 35477





**1795 S-75, B-3 Cent, XF40
Early Die State**

15067 1795 Lettered Edge, S-75, B-3, R.3, XF40 NGC. Breen Die State II, with the obverse crack from the border to the right side of the 9 extremely light, and with nearly imperceptible clash marks on the reverse. Rarity ratings suggest that less than one thousand 1795 Lettered Edge cents survive, and nearly half of those are examples of S-75. This variety is an ideal choice for *Guide Book* collectors who seek a single example of the 1795 Lettered Edge type. Faint hairlines on each side suggest that this piece has been cleaned and recolored, but expertly so. The surfaces are reddish-brown and chocolate with outstanding eye appeal. Our EAC grade VF25.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 223S, PCGS# 35717



**1799/8 S-188, B-2 Cent, Good 6
Popular Overdate Issue**

15068 1799/8 S-188, B-2, R.4, Good 6 NGC. CAC. Breen Die State II, showing faint clash marks on the obverse. Our EAC grade is commensurate with the NGC grade, this piece grading VG8 on the obverse and Good 4 on the reverse. LIBERTY is bold while the bottoms of the date digits lightly merge into the border. Most of the legend letters on the reverse merge with the border. The light steel-brown surfaces are exceptionally smooth and pleasing, especially for the low numerical grade. A Choice designation is intuitive.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$50.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2247, PCGS# 36131



**1800 S-212, B-20 Cent, Unc Details
Traces of Mint Red, Fifth Finest Known**

15069 1800 S-212, B-20, R.3 — Obv Scratched — NGC Details. Unc. Breen Die State III, an intermediate die state before the appearance of obverse die cracks. This impressive piece exhibits strong cartwheel luster on its tan and dark olive-brown surfaces, with traces of mint red in the protected areas on each side. The right obverse field and the left reverse field between the D in UNITED and S in STATES exhibit well-blended old scratches that are only visible in certain angles. William Noyes grades this piece MS60 sharpness, net 40, and we agree with his assessment. Only two examples in the Noyes Condition Census have Mint State sharpness, and the other one is finest known with a net grade of AU50. Our EAC grade XF40. Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$35.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. Possibly earlier from the E.W. Ropes Collection (New York Coin and Stamp Co., 2/1899), lot 49.





**1809 S-280, B-1 Cent, AU55
Single Variety Year**

15070 1809 S-280, B-1, R.2, AU55 NGC. Breen Die State IV, showing a single die crack from the E in STATES to the leaves below. An attractive example of the intermediate die state, this Choice AU piece exhibits glossy olive-brown surfaces with an uneven strike that is bold at the lower right obverse and weak at the upper left obverse. Stars 3 through 7 are mostly absent, and UNIT is partially readable. A few scattered marks are evident on each side, but the overall presentation is far finer than usual for this Classic Head issue. Our EAC grade XF45.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 224R, PCGS# 36466



**1839 N-9 Cent, MS64+ Brown
Silly Head**

15071 1839 Silly Head, N-9, R.2, MS64+ Brown NGC. CAC. The terms Silly Head and Booby Head have been associated with the cents of 1839 for a century and a half since they were described by Ebenezer Mason in his article, "Peculiarities of American Coins" in the June 1868 issue of *Mason's Coin and Stamp Collector's Magazine*:

"The Silly head is more arched on the top than the last [Head of 1838]; has the lock over the forehead short, and the line under the word Cent on the reverse, but without the mint mark."

Mason's term "mint mark" is what we know today as a center dot. Apparently like always, this piece has a delicate bisecting obverse die crack from 11 o'clock across the head to 5 o'clock. An additional crack extends downward through Liberty's nose and chin. The dentilation on both sides is weak on this late die state piece.

This impressive near-Gem example has lustrous olive-brown surfaces with considerable original orange mint luster. Only a small patch of green corrosion on the hair strands below the inner hair bun prevents a Gem grade assessment. Our EAC grade MS63.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 225Y, PCGS# 37234





1839 N-13 Cent, MS65 Red and Brown Condition Census Booby Head

15072 1839 Booby Head, N-13, R.2, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. The origin of the term Booby Head apparently predates the Silly Head term by several years, appearing in Edward Cogan's October 1859 priced catalog of the W.C. Tripler Collection. The Newcomb 13-die pair is one of nine Booby Head varieties that were created from seven very similar obverse dies. The reverse die was used first for N-15, then for N-13, and here displays prominent die cracks through TED STAT. A series of small lumps on the obverse rim from 11 o'clock to 2 o'clock are likely small flanges that were folded over during striking, although they appear almost identical to small rim breaks. Both sides are fully lustrous with bluish-brown toning and considerable original orange mint luster. The present piece from the Eric P. Newman Collection easily ranks within the Condition Census for the variety and is likely the second or third finest known example. Our EAC grade MS64.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37253



1913 LIBERTY NICKEL HOLDER

Unique and Historic Coin Holder Housed the Five Original 1913 Liberty Head Nickels

15073 (c. 1920) **Leather Coin Holder for the Original 1913 Liberty Nickels.** For the better part of three decades after their mysterious striking, the five famous, original 1913 Liberty Head nickels traded hands as a set through a chain of ownership that is nearly as intriguing as the nickels themselves. During most of that time, they were housed in this fine leather eight-coin holder, purchased intact from the "Col." E.H.R. Green estate — the legendary nickels in place — by the partnership of Eric P. Newman and B.G. Johnson.

Five of the openings were occupied by the original 1913 Liberty nickels, leaving places for three additional nickels. One was a pattern Type One style Buffalo nickel proof described by Eric P. Newman as from the "regular type," but with broader rims and shorter feathers on the headdress, probably unique. Another Buffalo nickel was an Uncirculated Type Two of regular mintage. The third Buffalo nickel was also a Type Two piece, described as "in copper, Unc., probably unique."

This historic and splendid leather case offered now (without any of the nickels) is inextricably linked to the most celebrated coins of all numismatic lore, carefully preserved and virtually as it was when acquired in 1942. It is made from soft leather over hard paperboard stiffeners, with flaps lined with fine quality satiny fabric, all in black. The case shows only minimal wear on the snap closure and no signs of damage other than a bit of faint edge wear. This authentic case is housed in an NGC archival plastic sleeve.

Ex: Possibly Samuel Brown, before 1919; more likely August Wagner or Stephen K. Nagy, circa 1924; Wayte Raymond, circa 1924; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman/ B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



PROOF BUFFALO NICKEL



1913 Type One Buffalo Nickel, PR65 Lightly Toned and Appealing Ex: 'Col.' Green

15074 1913 Type One PR65 NGC. James Earle Fraser designed the Buffalo nickel after convincing Mint officials "The idea of the Indian and the buffalo on the same coin is, without doubt, purely American and seems to be singularly appropriate to have on one of our national coins." Fraser also designed the 1926 Oregon Trail Memorial commemorative half dollar, another purely American design that perhaps equals the Buffalo nickel in its high level of artistry.

While the new nickel design was approved in mid-1912, engraving of the dies was delayed while Fraser was forced to modify the depth of its relief in an attempt to satisfy the vending and coin-operated machine lobby, which argued that the new nickel would not conform to its counterfeit-detection apparatus (designed to work with the previous Liberty Head nickel design). The "tail wagged the dog" for several months as Fraser attempted to refine the design. Production was delayed into the new year and it was not until February 15, 1913 that the Mint declared no more changes would be made in that regard.

The design elements of this Gem proof are intricately defined, and the rich matte luster yields warm champagne toning with no distracting marks. The Type One proof not only shows the bison standing on a mound with the denomination elevated, it also has more a ruggedly refined texture in the fields that was largely eliminated on the Type Two variant. Many series specialists consider the Type One to be the aesthetically superior design.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$6.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 278R, PCGS# 3988



**1792 Judd-7 Half Disme, XF40
Previously Unoffered Example
Ex: 'Col.' Green**

15075 1792 Half Disme, Judd-7, Pollock-7, R.4, XF40 NGC. CAC. Although numismatic legend closely links George Washington to the striking of half dismes in 1792, the inaugural coinage of the United States Mint is better associated with Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State. On July 11, 1792, Jefferson deposited \$75 worth of silver at the Mint, in the form of either bullion or foreign silver from circulation, and two days later returned to collect 1,500 newly coined half dismes. A July 13 notation in Jefferson's Memorandum book concisely stated: "Recd from the mint 1500 half dismes of the new coinage." The coins were struck under the auspices of the Mint from a deposit of silver, thus they were legal tender coinage under the terms of the law. Notations in Jefferson's account book after he collected the coins from the Mint indicate that the Secretary may have spent some during his trip from Philadelphia to Monticello.

The "mint" referred to in Jefferson's Memorandum book was not the physical structure known today as the first mint building. The deed for the Mint's physical property was not signed until July 18, 1792, and construction of the building was not completed until later. The mint, at this point, was an entity that operated in a limited capacity out of Philadelphia saw maker John Harper's cellar, on 6th St., where the coining machinery was temporarily situated. It is believed that the 1792 half dismes were struck at that location between July 11th and 13th.

The present example is pedigreed to "Colonel" Green. In the new reference work on 1792 pattern coinage by Pete Smith, et al, *1792: Birth of a Nation's Coinage* (2017), this coin is listed among the institutional collections since it was previously housed in the Newman Money Museum. This is its first recorded appearance at public auction. The strike is bold and relatively even for a screw press impression, although the reverse die is minutely out of alignment toward 10 o'clock. The obverse shows minor wear on the highest hair curls of the portrait, while the reverse eagle exhibits light wear on the breast and right (facing) wing. The H in HALF is poorly defined. Both sides offer pleasing gunmetal-blue, russet, and lavender-gray toning.

The current census of 1792 half dismes includes 169 confirmed coins (Smith, et al), most of which are in circulated condition with various impairments. The originality and strong quality of the present coin, along with its pedigree, will be greatly appreciated by the seemingly inexhaustible number of collectors who admire the United States' first regular issue coinage.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; *Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$125.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.* NGC ID# 946T, PCGS# 11020



EARLY HALF DIMES

1794 Flowing Hair Half Dime, AU55 Very Scarce V-2, LM-2 Variety



15076 1794 V-2, LM-2, R.5, AU55 NGC. Only the LM-1 variety is scarcer among the four die marriages used to strike an unknown-but-small mintage of 1794-dated pieces. All Flowing Hair half dimes were struck in 1795, but only a limited number of those carry the 1794 date, and most likely all were included in the Mint's delivery of half dimes on March 30, 1795. This example displays russet and blue border toning with pale-ivory interiors.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22ZU, PCGS# 38582

1801 V-1, LM-2 Half Dime, AU53 Pronounced Vertical Die Break, Ex: Green



15078 1801 V-1 and V-2, LM-2, R.4, AU53 NGC. In this die state, a heavy vertical crack stretches from the Y in LIBERTY to star 13. The present coin displays complete rims and a bold portrait, although the eagle is weak on the head and neck from light wear. Daubs of rainbow toning at the rims frame light golden interiors. The 1801 half dime as a date is scarce, and pieces rarely appear that are finer than the present.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$50.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2327, PCGS# 38606



1797 V-2, LM-1 Half Dime, AU50 15 Stars, Attractive Multicolor Toning Ex: 'Col.' Green

15077 1797 15 Stars, V-2, LM-1, R.3, AU50 NGC. CAC. This Almost Uncirculated Draped Bust type coin offers beautiful multicolor toning in concentric rings throughout the margins. The interiors are champagne-gray, and russet appears at the rims. Some strike weakness occurs at the centers as is normal for the variety. Several small strike-throughs (mint-made) can be seen in the reverse fields, and there is a diagonal adjustment mark on the eagle's breast.

Half dimes of this date with original patina are rarely so appealing. Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22ZZ, PCGS# 38597



EARLY DIMES



**1797 JR-1 Dime, Border-Toned AU55
16 Stars Obverse, Pointed 9
Middle Die State**

15079 1797 16 Stars, JR-1, R.4, AU55 NGC. CAC. The reported mintage of 1797 dimes (25,261 pieces) may include many 1796-dated coins, given the scarcity of the 1797 versus the 1796 in all grades. Two die pairs represent the entire 1797 mintage: JR-1 has a Pointed 9 with 16 stars, while JR-2 has a Knob 9 and 13 stars. The two varieties share the same reverse.

This example displays a middle die stage, with die clashing on both sides and a heavy, biplanar die crack above the date. Later states of the die and lower-grade pieces usually have the date either partially or fully obscured by premature wear due to sinking of the die along the break. Here, the date is sharply defined. Attractive blue and golden-brown border toning adds eye appeal to the silver-gray centers. Census: 2 in 55, 7 finer. CAC: 2 in 55, 4 finer (8/17).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$100.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 236C, PCGS# 38748



**1803 JR-3 Dime
AU Details
Ex: 'Colonel' Green**

15080 1803 JR-3, R.4 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. The heavy die cracks at the date and UNITED have not yet developed on this piece, although both dies are clashed. Hairline scratches prevent a numeric grade but are unobtrusive to the naked eye. Russet, olive, and violet border toning frames champagne-tinted interiors and produces pleasing visual appeal. A nice type coin of a less-often-seen date.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$50.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



SEATED DIME



1837 Large Date Dime, MS65 ★
Ex: 'Col.' Green, Middle Die State

15081 1837 No Stars, Large Date, F-101b, R.2, MS65 ★ NGC. CAC. This piece is in the early stages of the die state, showing the radial crack from the obverse rim at 4 o'clock but not the other at 7 o'clock. The fields are semiprooflike, and the sharpness of the strike is outstanding; a partial wire rim surrounds each periphery. Silvery interiors cede to original lavender, sea-green, and yellow-gold toning in the margins. Census: 28 in 65 (2 in 65 Star), 32 finer. CAC: 16 in 65, 4 finer (8/17).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$90.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 237R, PCGS# 4561

TWENTY CENT PIECE



1876 Twenty Cent Piece, MS64 ★
Doubled Die Reverse

15082 1876 MS64 ★ NGC. CAC. BF-2. The reverse is a minor doubled die that is most easily noted on the letters TATE. All 1876 twenty-cent pieces were coined from this reverse die, in combination with two obverse dies. Lane Brunner and John Frost note in *Double Dimes - The United States Twenty-cent Piece* that 90% of all 1876 twenty-cent pieces are from this die pair. Rings of sapphire, plum, and gold toning frame the ivory centers of this sharply struck and spectacular prooflike double dime.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 23R8, PCGS# 5299



EARLY QUARTERS

1796 Quarter Dollar, Magnificent MS64+ The Rarer B-1 Variety Second Finest Known Ex: Green-Johnson-Newman

15083 1796 B-1, R.4, MS64+ NGC. CAC. The quarter dollars of 1796 consist of two varieties, based on different obverse dies. The low 6 in the date, placement of the second curl from the left atop Liberty's head directly beneath the upright of E in LIBERTY, third curl completely below R, and star 15 close to the bust attribute the rarer B-1 variety.

Authors Rory Rea, Glenn Peterson, Bradley Karoleff, and John Kovach chose this specimen for the plate coin illustrating the B-1 variety in their 2010 reference *Early Quarter Dollars of the United States Mint*. Graded MS63+ at the time, it had the second highest grade of the 15 B-1 Mint State pieces in the condition census listed by Rea-Polizio-Moulton. However, Steve Tompkins, in his 2008 *Early United States Quarter* book, failed to include this specimen in his eight-coin B-1 condition census. More recently, NGC reports 12 B-1 submissions, the highest being MS64+ (the present coin). PCGS shows three B-1 examples, a Fair 2, VG10, and SP66 (7/17).

The 1796 Draped Bust Small Eagle quarter saw a mintage of only 6,146 pieces, and is under intense demand by type, date, and variety collectors. A relatively large number of the issue grades AU to Uncirculated, presumably having been saved by bankers, legislators, merchants, or well-to-do citizens. NGC and PCGS report 171 AU-Uncs from 572 total submissions (30 percent). These apparently underpinned the false rumor that "Col." E.H. R. Green once owned a hoard of 100 to 200 Mint State 1796 quarters. Conversely, a large number circulated, evidenced by the 231 Poor-VG certified examples (40 percent).

This high-end near-Gem ranks among the most beautiful and aesthetically appealing of known 1796 quarter dollars. Reddish-purple, electric-blue, and gold toning clings to the borders, transitioning to yellowish-green toward the centers where it blends with aqua-blue on the obverse and soft silver-gray on the reverse. The surfaces of each side are almost wholly prooflike. Sharply struck design elements complement the magnificent toning. Liberty's hair strands and all curls are well-delineated, as are the eye pupil and drapery folds. The eagle's head is much better struck than seen on most other 1796 quarter dollars, revealing crisp eye detail and a full tongue. A few as-made adjustment marks are visible, a typical characteristic of early United States silver and gold coins. Light ones are seen in the dentils of the upper-left obverse quadrant, and heavier ones reside in Liberty's hair below the ear and on the eagle's head, right (facing) leg, and clouds.

In summary, the legendary pedigree of this 1796 quarter, its magnificent toning, sharply struck devices, and pleasing overall eye appeal assure it will become the centerpiece of a high-grade, advanced collection.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$125.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 23RA, PCGS# 38919



1805 Quarter, MS62 The Second Finest B-3 1805 Quarter



15084 1805 B-3, R.1, MS62 NGC. CAC. Tompkins Die State 2/1. The long upper serif on 1 extends into the curl, while the lower-left base serif is missing. Likewise, the lower-right serif on I and the left base serif on T of LIBERTY are missing. This is a nicely toned Browning-3 example. Rich, bluish-gray shades occupy the margins while the centers show areas of bright silver luster. Smooth, semi-reflective surfaces reveal only faint signs of contact. Overall, a sharply struck coin and a highly original example, with the usual weakness at the central field stars and clouds that typify the variety. Census (all 1805 varieties): 6 in 62, 8 finer. CAC: 1 in 62, 8 finer (8/17).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 23RC, PCGS# 38925

SEATED QUARTERS

1839 Quarter, Toned MS64 Ex: 'Col.' Green, Concentric Coloration



15086 1839 No Drapery MS64 NGC. Briggs 2-B. Closed Claws Reverse. This satiny near-Gem showcases a bold strike and lacks distracting abrasions. The obverse shows beautiful mint-green, ocean-blue, and violet toning around a light golden center, while the reverse is mostly russet-gold but with aquamarine at the rim. Uncirculated 1839 quarters are scarce in all grades and genuinely rare above MS64. Census: 7 in 64, 1 finer (8/17).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 23SF, PCGS# 5392

BUST QUARTER

1819 Small 9, B-4 Quarter, AU55 Prooflike Fields, Ex: Green



15085 1819 Small 9, B-4, R.4, AU55 NGC. The fields are highly reflective despite minor handling marks in the open areas. Light wear is mainly visible on the high points of Liberty's hair curls, and there are no severe abrasions. Delicate golden interiors cede to russet and olive border toning. Cracked through the date and right-hand stars as usual.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 38955

1843-O Large O Quarter, AU55 Ex: 'Col.' Green, Elusive Variety



15087 1843-O Large O, FS-501, AU55 NGC. NGC has attributed six Large O 1843 quarters, of which this piece is the sole finest (8/17). Several die lumps appear throughout the fields on the reverse, including two near the mintmark. This piece is sharply detailed with original olive-gray and russet toning.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 23SS, PCGS# 395927





1853 Arrows and Rays Quarter, MS64 Iridescent Toning Around the Rims

15088 1853 Arrows and Rays MS64 NGC. CAC. The imbalance in gold and silver brought about by the California Gold Rush meant that silver coinage in the early 1850s ceased to circulate. The Mint's reduction in silver content for the silver half dime, dime, quarter, and half dollar denominations in 1853 solved the problem. During 1853, the mints in Philadelphia and New Orleans made a prodigious quantity, just about 50 million silver coins, bearing the Arrows and Rays design on the two larger denominations. The mintage of the 1853 Arrows and Rays quarters alone was an enormous production exceeding 15 million coins, more than the previous 15 years' output of quarters combined. However, there was enormous pent-up demand for silver coinage in America's commercial channels. As a consequence, most of the quarters produced in 1853 circulated extensively with relatively few known in the better grades of Uncirculated. The obverse of this piece is lightly toned at the center with iridescent rings of color around the margin. The reverse has an untuned center with peripheral bands of russet and blue. The strike details are strong throughout. The mint luster is softly frosted and enlivens the surfaces.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 23U4, PCGS# 5426

EARLY HALF DOLLARS



1795 Flowing Hair Half Dollar O-119, T-1, About Uncirculated Sharpness

15089 1795 2 Leaves, O-119, T-1, R.4 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Tompkins Die State 2/1. The omnipresent pellet-like die lump above star 15 is the usual pick-up point for the Overton-119 variety. An equally diagnostic die line from E in AMERICA to the adjacent wingtip often goes unnoticed. While this coin was cleaned at some point in the past, pleasing silver-gray surfaces deepen to slate-gray shades at the borders. Sharply struck centers show only brief wear. The fields are mostly smooth and unmarked despite some remnant delicate lines and small ticks.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$40.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**1797 Half Dollar, Sharp AU55
Second Finest Certified O-102 Variety
Ex: Green-Johnson-Newman**



15090 1797 O-102, T-2, Low R.6, AU55 NGC. Amato Unlisted. This is the final of the four Draped Bust Small Eagle half dollar varieties, pairing the 1797 obverse die with a new reverse die. The older reverse die had been paired with the 1796 15 Stars, 1796 16 Stars, and 1797 O-101, after which it shattered (1797 O-101 a late die state). The new reverse differs from the previous one with a slightly different alignment of the palm and laurel wreaths with respect to the legend. It is the rarest of the four varieties.

The 1796-1797 half dollar saw a minuscule production of 3,918 pieces. Collectors seeking to assemble a complete set of United States design types require one example, early half dollar date collectors need both dates, and variety specialists require all four die marriages, plus perhaps the late die state issue. Moreover, our continuing research on this series indicates that at least 30 percent reveal one or more impairments. These factors impart increasing pressure on original, problem-free specimens, keeping the cost of acquisition beyond all but the more advanced, specialized collectors.

This is the finest O-102 coin listed on either grading service's population report. NGC has graded four, with this AU55 the finest, followed by a single VF and two VGs; PCGS reports only two of this variety, a Fine and a VF (7/17). However, we are aware of an NGC MS 61 1797 unattributed on the holder, offered and unsold by ANR in its Allison Park-Pittsburgh sale of August 2004, lot 420. This example was also an O-102 per the March 2017 AMBPR (information courtesy of Sheridan Downey and Steve Hermann).

The present Choice AU offering yields outstanding technical quality and aesthetic appeal. Reddish-brown and purple patina gravitates to both the obverse and reverse margins, being more extensive with deeper hues on the former. This cedes to greenish-yellow in the remaining obverse field, leaving Liberty's portrait mostly silver-white. The reverse center displays the same silver-white color palette. Liberty's hair strands and curls are sharply delineated; only the hair adjacent to the forehead reveals high-point wear. The gown folds and lines are likewise sharp. The eagle's wing and tail feathers are well-defined, as are the laurel and palm leaves. The dentilation is full, nicely framing the perfectly centered devices. No adjustment marks are evident, and none of the few circulation marks are worthy of individual mention. All in all, this highly desirable, two-year key type coin is a great choice for a high-grade, specialized collection.

While not listed in the Heritage-published 2012 reference *The Draped Bust Half Dollars of 1796-1797*, the Green-Johnson-Newman specimen will be entered at HA.com/JonAmato, illustrating new discoveries and recent auction prices realized.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$300.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24EC, PCGS# 39266





1806 Draped Bust Half Dollar, AU55 O-107a, T-3, Choice Old-Time Toning

15091 1806 Knob 6, Small Stars, O-107a, T-3, High R.4, AU55 NGC. Tompkins Die State 1/3. Die crumble at the edge above LI of LIBERTY is the sole sign of the late die state on the obverse, while the reverse is in its most advanced state with rim crumbling into the dentils below the left claw and stem. A faint die crack at MERI confirms the die stage. O-107a is almost always weak at the upper-right field stars, clouds, and O in OF as demonstrated by the present coin. The strike is otherwise crisp, with biscuit-brown toning at the centers and gunmetal-blue accents at the margins. Mint luster shines through the toning with glints of attractive iridescence. A scarce Knob-6, Small Stars type, and always in demand.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39308



1806 Half Dollar Die Impression, MS65 Private Restrike in White Metal, J-A1806-1

15092 1806 Half Dollar, Private Restrike, J-A1806-1, R.7, MS65 NGC. **Overton Obverse 11.** This Judd Appendix A piece is a privately made die trial, produced outside the Mint. It was struck in white metal on an oversized planchet with a plain edge and a blank reverse. Overton's 1806 Obverse 11 was used to strike two Pointed 6 half dollar varieties, O-123 and 124. It is distinguished by the tops of the 1 and 6 in the date attached to the curl and bust. USPatterns.com states "several examples are known," which we interpret as R.7. Of the pieces known, a few are combined with a reverse that was impressed by an embossing die for a 12-cent stamp that features a portrait of Henry Clay. The surfaces are remarkably bright and unoxidized. Heavy die rust is seen across the surfaces, as expected. There is also a rectangular perforation in the planchet below the date, extending from the left side of the 8 past the 0. In his *Illustrated History*, Abe Kosoff stated his belief that David Proskey struck these pieces. The 1806-dated die exists today in the collection of the American Numismatic Society.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 6074



SEATED HALF DOLLAR



1839 Seated Half Dollar, AU55 WB-101, No Drapery

15093 1839 No Drapery, WB-101, Die Pair 1, R.3, AU55 NGC. Two long, faint intersecting die cracks isolate a large portion of the lower reverse - one stretching from the edge above R in AMERICA, through the eagle and shield, to the opposing edge just left of the single olive leaf. A second crack encircles the outside of ERICA, along the bottom of the denomination, and terminates in the field near the outer pair of leaves. The obverse is one of four true No Drapery varieties (all dated 1839) for the Seated Half series, with star 1 close to the rock and the drapery folds absent according to the original Gobrecht design. Blue and golden-tan toning covers glossy fields and devices. A few small marks and light rub earn the Choice About Uncirculated designation.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.C. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24GK, PCGS# 6230



EARLY DOLLARS

1795 B-1, BB-21 Flowing Hair Dollar, AU58 Two Leaves Reverse, CAC

15094 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-1, BB-21, R.2, AU58 NGC. CAC. Bowers Die State 1. The entire output of the BB-21 die marriage was struck from perfect dies, where the only Mint-related anomaly is an underdigit 1 beneath the primary 7 in the date. Liberty's portrait is positioned high on the obverse — higher than any other Two Leaves variety with the possible exception of the similar-but-rare BB-15 die pair, of which only five pieces are known. The BB-21 variety is far more available than that. Indeed, it is the “die pair of choice” for collectors wanting a Two Leaves Flowing Hair dollar for type.

This is an exceptionally pleasing example, with smooth, semireflective surfaces and delicate iridescent toning at the margins. Shades of cherry-red and grayish-blue complement light, golden-gray centers. Surprisingly, this is just the second 1795 Flowing Hair dollar we have listed from the extensive Eric P. Newman Collection. The other was a stunning B-5, BB-27 coin graded MS65, which realized over \$600,000 in our November 2014 Eric P. Newman offering, as the third finest-known of the Three Leaves reverse type.

In comparison, the present coin lacks only the lofty Mint State grade while representing the Two Leaves type. The sum total of all certified Two Leaves dollars suggests that they are about half as prevalent as the Three Leaves coins among survivors in all grades.

Much like the BB-27 dies, the BB-21 variety displays motifs that were deeply impressed into the dies. As such, they were susceptible to early wear on the high points (Liberty's hair strands and the eagle's breast). This BB-21 coin shows a touch of wear on the eagle's breast feathers, but Liberty's flowing hair remains sharply defined. A few tiny marks are visible with magnification, but there are no adjustment marks and the coin is beautifully centered on both sides. Mint luster glows from the recesses around crisply struck devices. The brown kraft envelope that once held this exceptional example indicates it was considered Uncirculated when in the “Colonel” E.H.R. Green holdings, as it was throughout its time in the Eric P. Newman Collection. The coin is now certified AU58 NGC.

It is remarkable that any coins struck during the early days of “screws and rollers” at the U.S. Mint survive in Uncirculated or nearly Uncirculated state — much less with the natural eye appeal and smooth, precisely made surfaces of this outstanding, borderline Uncirculated example.

Ex: “Colonel” E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$35.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39986





1796 Draped Bust, Small Eagle Dollar, MS63 B-5, BB-65, Large Date, Small Letters Among the Finest Known

15095 1796 Draped Bust Dollar, Large Date, Small Letters, B-5, BB-65, R.2, MS63 NGC. Bowers Die State II. The Mint's second director, Henry William de Saussure, played an important role in the redesign of the nation's early coinage despite his short (only a few months) tenure at the Mint. Under de Saussure's direction, Robert Scot redesigned the half eagle and eagle in Greco-Roman fashion with a draped bust of Liberty. Similar influences inspired the Draped Bust motif that was introduced in late 1795 for the silver dollar, but with a less matronly portrait. The design was soon adapted for the smaller denominations although with minor modifications.

In contrast to the free-flowing tresses of the Flowing Hair motif, Scot's Draped Bust design was an altogether more formal treatment of Liberty. A fillet, or ribbon, gathered the hair in sophisticated fashion, and intricate drapery folds curved shoulder-to-bust.

The Small Eagle reverse was redesigned, but not as successfully, and it was soon replaced by the Heraldic Eagle - a more forceful design - adapted from the Great Seal of the United States.

Among the 1796 Small Eagle dollars, the BB-65 (Bolender-5) variety is the sole die marriage with a Large Date in the style of 1797, paired with a Small Letters reverse. The repunching of the 6 in the date is clearly seen at the ball and the adjacent inner curve, as well as at the inside top loop. On this coin, the diagnostic die lump and bulge at I in AMERICA is in an early stage, not yet touching the C.

Colorful shades of blue, green, and plum cede to tan-gold and ivory hues at the centers. The strike is uniformly sharp, with minor incompleteness at stars 2 and 3, and at the eagle's leg and breast. Seemingly all of the high-grade examples share these few areas of slight weakness. Full mint luster glows beneath the toning. Magnification reveals a few light lines and tiny contacts, but none that detract from the excellent eye appeal.

This is clearly the finest 1796 BB-65 Heritage has had the privilege to offer. Only one example of the variety is numerically finer - the former Pogue coin, which traces back to the Thomas Cleneay Collection. The present coin is perhaps a bit sharper than that example, with the eagle's head and neck plumage more fully defined. While unlisted in the current edition of the Bowers *Encyclopedia of United States Silver Dollars*, this exact coin topped the list of Notable Specimens in the 1993 edition of the *Encyclopedia*. NGC reports one other MS63 example, with none finer (8/17).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$50.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24X3, PCGS# 40002



1798 Large Eagle Dollar, AU58+ The Finest B-31, BB-115 We Have Handled

15096 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Close Date, B-31, BB-115, R.4, AU58+ NGC. CAC. Bowers Die State II, or possibly earlier, with faint evidence of the reverse die crack to the right wing tip (to the viewer's left). A faint guide line is visible inside the reverse border at about 12:30.

While certainly not a rare variety, the 1798 B-31, BB-115 dollar is elusive in high grades. Only two AU examples appeared in the Notable Specimens section of the first edition of Q. David Bowers *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*, and that number increased to five AU examples in the second edition. The present coin did not appear in either of those lists and is finer than any that are recorded. This piece is the finest that we have ever offered, and it is clearly finer than either of the AU55 pieces that we have offered, one in 2003 and the other in 2008.

This impressive example is highly lustrous with light champagne toning over the satiny silver surfaces on both sides. Scattered marks are evident, but all are trivial. Rings of blue, amber, and gold patina cling to the peripheries on each side.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40032



GOBRECHT DOLLAR

Original 1836 Gobrecht Dollar, PR64 Judd-60, DA IV, One of the Final 1836 Dollars Struck Among the Finest Known



15097 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.5, PR64 NGC. CAC. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment IV (center of Liberty's head opposite the right side of F in OF). Die State H. This is the final die state for Die Alignment IV Gobrecht dollars. All the die markers are clear, including the diagonal die clash mark above the eagle's wing, the die scratch through the O in ONE, the rim nick above the second A in AMERICA, and the rim nick above the U in UNITED. Account books show that the Mint struck all Judd-60 dollars in the final week of 1836. From the advanced state of this die, it is obvious this was in a small group of dollars struck at the end of that last week of the year.

All 1836 Gobrecht dollars are proof strikings; however, few show significant depth of reflectivity in the fields. In fact, although many display only semiprooflike mirroring, this piece shows deep mirroring on each side. The centers are largely untoned, while the margins display bright russet-rose and blue patina. Strike details are strong overall, and the foot of Liberty is noticeably more-well defined than usually seen.

Few other areas of numismatics have been the subject of such controversy and radical revision as Gobrecht dollars. The findings of John Dannreuther, Saul Teichman, and Craig Sholley rendered early studies obsolete. Their findings resulted from close examination of dozens of Gobrecht dollars, especially those from the collection nearly 100 pieces of Dr. Julius Korein, now permanently housed in the ANS in New York City. One of the findings of the DTS (Dannreuther, Teichman, Sholley) researchers is that die alignments do not progress smoothly from Die Alignment I to II, then IV to III, as expected. Instead, the emission sequence went from DA I to IV, then to II, back to IV, then back to I, and finally ending in IV again. The progression of minuscule rim anomalies on the reverse tells the exact sequence of production of the 1836 Gobrecht dollars. In the case of this particular piece, it was one of the final coins struck at the end of the production run.

This is among the finest Gobrecht dollars known. NGC has certified only five other pieces in PR64, a mere two coins are finer (both are PR65), and PCGS has never graded a finer example. CAC has endorsed only two other pieces in PR64, and neither of the two higher-graded dollars are CAC certified.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.C. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$40.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26YX, PCGS# 11227



EARLY QUARTER EAGLES

1796 BD-2 Quarter Eagle, AU55 No Stars Obverse

15098 1796 No Stars on Obverse, BD-2, R.4, AU55 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b. The Mint first struck quarter eagles in 1796, making this an in-demand first-year type. Two types exist, each produced from different dies. In *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*, John Dannreuther suggests that stars were at first omitted from the obverse because of the quarter eagle's small diameter, and that they were subsequently added to the new dies for aesthetic purposes. It is this first type without stars that has enduring popularity with collectors.

The initial No Stars variety claims a mintage of 963 pieces and consists of two die pairs, BD-1 and BD-2. The former variant is the single-rarest quarter eagle variety from 1796 to 1834, with just six coins extant. BD-2 is the typically encountered variety, and about 100 to 125 examples exist. The lack of stars around the periphery gives this coin more of a medal-like appearance, the same as 1837 half dimes and dimes. Indeed, many people treated these like medals or charms, and today many survivors show signs of use in jewelry. This Choice example shows just the slightest trace of friction from use in the channels of commerce in late-18th century America. The surfaces are uncleaned (unusual for this issue) and each side shows light reddish patina. Strike definition is above average with softness on the lower hair curls that is typical of all coins from this die state. The envelope that accompanies this lot indicates Eric Newman paid \$250 for this piece, with no recorded date of acquisition.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25F2, PCGS# 7645





**1802 Quarter Eagle, XF Details
BD-3, Also Used to Produce Dimes**

15099 1802 BD-3, R.5 — Mount Removed — NGC Details. XF. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b. The obverse die exhibits light clash marks and the reverse die has a short crack from the wing tip to the border at 2 o'clock and another from the left tip of the shield up to the scroll. Dimes and quarter eagles shared the reverse die that appeared first to strike 1802 BD-3 quarter eagles without die cracks, second to strike 1802 JR-1 dimes, third to strike additional 1802 BD-3 quarter eagles with die cracks as on this example, and fourth to strike 1803 JR-1 dimes, according to John Dannreuther. A mount was skillfully removed from the edge at 12 o'clock with no evidence of the removal apparent when viewing the obverse or reverse. The reddish tinted green-gold surfaces exhibit trivial adjustment marks. Dannreuther estimates that 60 to 75 examples of this variety survive today.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 4GB5, PCGS# 7650



**1832 BD-1 Quarter Eagle, AU Details
Scarce Date**

15100 1832 BD-1, R.4 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/c. Quarter eagle coinage in 1832 amounted to only 4,400 pieces, most of which was eventually melted for the heavy gold weight of the coins (a problem not remedied until 1834). Only 80-100 1832 quarter eagles are believed to survive in all grades. This AU-level coin displays rich reddish overtones atop yellow-gold surfaces. Partial luster remains despite faint hairlines that prevent a numeric grade from NGC. The stars and central devices are sharp.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLE

1848 CAL. Quarter Eagle, AU Details Important Mint-Issued Gold Rush Commemorative

15101 1848 CAL. — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Colonel R. B. Mason served as military governor of California during the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill. Early on, he saw the need to document the scope and significance of the recent gold discoveries, both in word and with samples of physical gold. Together with a military party that included then-Lieutenant William Tecumseh Sherman, 13 documented packets of gold were personally gathered by Col. Mason and his troops from the Sutter's Mill area - a total of approximately 230 ounces.

One copy of Col. Mason's report — ghost-written in part by Lieutenant Sherman — was sent overland to the War Office in Washington City. Another copy accompanied the gold samples, sent the ocean route by courier, which arrived in Washington on December 7, 1848, just after President Polk's statements to Congress announcing the discovery of California gold. Secretary of War W. L. Marcy ordered the gold samples to be assayed and coined into specially marked quarter eagles.

Mint Director Robert M. Patterson received the gold on December 15 and delivered the requested coinage on January 5, 1849. A total of \$3,474.64 in coins (1,389 quarter eagles and a remainder of \$2.14) plus two small bars of gold was the yield. Each of the quarter eagles was imprinted at the Mint (possibly while still in the dies) with the incuse letters CAL. beneath TES in STATES from a curved, prepared punch.

The 1848 CAL. quarter eagle remains one of the most celebrated gold coins of the entire federal series. The simplicity of the CAL. counterstamp understates the historic significance of the issue. This example is lightly cleaned yet retains some of its original prooflike flash across the sharply struck, brassy-gold surfaces. A few faint hairlines and light wear are grade-consistent. Perhaps as few as 75 CAL. quarter eagles survive in all grades.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



EARLY HALF EAGLES



1795 BD-3 Small Eagle Five Dollar, MS64 Condition Census Rarity, Ex: 'Col.' Green First Offering in More Than 70 Years

15102 1795 Small Eagle, BD-3, High R.3, MS64 NGC. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b, the later die state, showing a linear engraver's mark connecting the E in UNITED to the dentils. The fields are uniformly semiprooflike, and the devices show even definition that lacks sharpness only on the eagle's right (facing) leg. Old-time peach, olive, and orange-gold hues warm the surfaces, while a lack of abrasions earns the coveted CAC endorsement.

This is one of the most eye-appealing Small Eagle type coins we have seen and a Condition Census example of the BD-3 die pairing. All varieties included, NGC and PCGS report nineteen 1795 Small Eagle fives in MS64 or finer, the sole finest being a lone MS66 ★ BD-1 at NGC (8/17), although some duplication likely exists among those figures. Our Permanent Auction Archives, begun in 1993, lists only 12 previous offerings of a 1795 half eagle in MS64 or finer, wherein just six individual coins were represented: one MS66 ★, one MS65, and four MS64. Of these six, only one coin — an MS64 — was a BD-3, despite this variety's reputation for being plentiful among 1795 half eagles. In Mint State, BD-3 is a distinguished rarity on a par with many of the other Small Eagle die pairings.

Half eagles were the inaugural gold coinage of the United States Mint, the first delivery from the Coiner occurring in July 1795. During the remainder of the year and likely leading into the first deliveries of 1796, the Mint used eight obverse and nine reverse dies to strike 1795-dated half eagles. A combined 12 different die varieties were created.

Early numismatists such as John C. Randall, William H. Woodin, and Edgar Adams studied half eagle die varieties as early as the 1880s. Randall's collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 6/1885) included seven different 1795 Small Eagle die combinations. In the preface to the catalog, Woodward wrote:

"The silver Dollars, Half Dollars and Quarters, and the early gold represent nearly every known die and combination of dies. In this respect the collection is in the first rank, and it may be said 'it is first, and there is no second.'"

Randall was a mentor to Woodin in studying early half eagles by die variety. Woodin's half eagle exhibit at the 1914 ANS Exhibition included 11 different die combinations of the 1795 Small Eagle; the variety not represented was BD-11, of which only 3-5 pieces are known today. The early half eagle variety studies of Woodin and Adams were influential in shaping the acclaimed die and die state analysis performed by Harry W. Bass, Jr., which is presented in detail in John Dannreuther's reference *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties* (2006).

Of the 12 Small Eagle varieties, BD-3 is the most plentiful. Two of the most prominent diagnostics are the close spacing of stars 11 and 12 next to the Y, and on the reverse, the wreath branches meeting equidistantly between the S and O. Woodin's ANS exhibit contained a single BD-3 coin, described thusly:

"Obv. C. Date not so wide. Top of 5 long, touches bust. L touches turban further down, E nearest hair.

"Rev. D. Four berries in a line, leaf in wreath under left part of O."

BD-3 likely represented a large portion of the 74 Small Eagle fives in the "Colonel" Green inventory in the 1940s, and the present example was one of the finest therein. High-grade BD-3 coins (possibly some of the same pieces as in the Green estate) also appeared earlier in the George H. Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1912) and the Newcomer plates. The Smithsonian Institution eventually accumulated five examples of the variety, including one each from the Mint Cabinet, Josiah Lilly, and the Chase Manhattan donation of 1979, and two from F.A. Hauck. Dannreuther estimates that 175-225 examples of the variety survive today in all grades.

The pedigree of the present example is unknown prior to "Colonel" Green. Green's extensive gold collection was acquired in increments by Stack's in the 1940s from the executors of the Green estate, Chase Manhattan National Bank. Stack's acquisition of the entire collection was motivated in part by a need to satisfy a request from King Farouk of Egypt for a complete set of United States gold coinage. His Majesty's order was the first disbursement of gold coins from the Green estate and consisted primarily of the finest pieces, early half eagles included. After the Farouk purchase, another set of Green's gold coins went to Clifford T. Weihman, and additional pieces were eventually absorbed into, among others, the collections of J.F. Bell, Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., and Eric P. Newman.

Eric Newman acquired this BD-3 half eagle through Stack's in February 1944, not long after King Farouk received his complete set from the same firm. It is the sole finest BD-3 coin that we have handled since 2008, when a PCGS piece in the same grade garnered \$373,750 in lot 3134 of our FUN Signature sale. We believe this example is visually superior to the previous coin and is among the finest BD-3 representatives known — an eye-catching Condition Census coin that has not traded hands in more than 73 years. Census (all varieties included): 3 in 64, 7 finer; 1 in 64 Prooflike, 1 finer (8/17).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$225.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 25ND, PCGS# 519852





**1800 BD-4 Blunt 1 Half Eagle, AU Details
Early Die State**

15103 1800 BD-4, R.4 — Obverse Repaired, Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/a, perfect reverse. The M in AMERICA is recut on BD-4. Only 125-175 pieces are believed known in all grades. This piece is in the earliest die state without clash marks or die cracks on the reverse. The reverse is bright yellow-gold and slightly reflective in the fields with minor strike weakness on the eagle's left (facing) talons and neck feathers. The obverse exhibits extensive tooling of the portrait and fields that effaces old abrasions; the result is a smooth, luminous appearance that is not unattractive to the naked eye.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



**1810 BD-4 Half Eagle, XF45
Perfect Die State**

15104 1810 Large Date, Large 5, BD-4, R.2, XF45 NGC. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a, perfect dies. Eric Newman acquired this piece decades ago for the bargain price of \$35.00. A CAC-endorsed Choice XF example, it displays only light high-point wear and deep original patina. The fields have amber, orange, and olive-gold hues. Some minor strike weakness occurs on the eagle's talons and the fletchings although the Liberty portrait is well-defined. With as many as 750 examples of this variety believed known, BD-4 is a popular issue among early gold type and date collectors. The present coin is outstanding in every respect.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BFXP, PCGS# 8108



EARLY EAGLES

1796 Small Eagle Ten Dollar, AU53 BD-1, Sole Variety for the Date Remarkably Unabraded Surfaces

15105 1796 BD-1, R.4, AU53 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b. There are 11 leaves on the branch below the eagle and 16 obverse stars (8 left, 8 right) on the BD-1 eagle, which was struck after the June 1 admission of Tennessee to the United States. This example displays the most frequently encountered die stage, with a bisecting vertical crack that runs beneath E in LIBERTY through the portrait, ending at the bust edge above 9 in the date.

With a reported mintage of 4,196 pieces, the 1796 Capped Bust Right eagle is considerably scarcer than the inaugural 1795 issue. The official mintage may be overstated, since early Mint records are often unclear. Dies were used interchangeably without regard to year as long as they were serviceable. Later die states of the 1796 eagle were clearly struck in 1797 — a remarriage of the 1796 obverse with a late stage of the reverse, after the reverse die was used to strike 1797-dated coins. The Bass-Dannreuther reference estimates only 125 to 175 pieces exist, and suggests that as few as 3,500 1796-dated pieces were struck. We estimate only about four dozen pieces in About Uncirculated or finer conditions survive.

The Eric P. Newman kraft envelope describes this coin as a “Perfect Unc. Gem,” although some faint rub on the eagle, cap, and forecurl combine for the About Uncirculated designation by NGC. The grade seems a bit conservative, given the exceptional eye appeal, quality of the fields, and a lack of enumerative marks. The breast feathers are nearly complete. Minor incompleteness at the legs, neck, and shoulders of the eagle do not detract from the overall sharpness, nor do some faint parallel striations in the hair that are visible with a glass.

Prooflike surface remains at the margins and surrounds the eagle. Beautiful Tuscan-gold color retains mint luster in protected areas, with reddish-orange highlights and dappled violet accents. This is a perfectly centered, original example with strong, unblemished rims and sharp dentils throughout both sides.

Ex: “Colonel” E.H.R. Green; Green Estate via Hans M.F. Schulman 5/10/1944; Eric P. Newman @ \$250.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BFYM, PCGS# 45715





1800 BD-1 Ten Dollar, AU58
Lustrous, Original Surfaces

15106 1800 BD-1, High R.3, AU58 NGC. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/e. This late die state variant of the 1800 eagle was likely struck in 1801. The 1800 reverse die first appeared on the final 1799 variety and was carried over into 1800. In 1801, its service continued, but the 1801 head die terminally cracked early in production, forcing the Mint to reuse the outdated 1800 obverse. This created a remarriage for the BD-1 1800 die variety.

Clash marks from the dentils above the STA in STATES and die lapping at the clouds and the eagle's neck identify the remarriage die state. This nearly Uncirculated coin is straw-gold with warm peach and coppery accents in the fields. Original luster is luminous under a light, and the surfaces are devoid of distracting abrasions. The strike is bold. Several mint-made adjustment marks are faintly present along the upper-right reverse border. The aesthetics of this piece surpass those of many Uncirculated coins that we have seen.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BFYT, PCGS# 45732

LIBERTY EAGLE



1839/8 Ten Dollar, AU50
Scarce Two-Year Type

15107 1839/8 Large Letters AU50 NGC. Christian Gobrecht's original Liberty Head design, issued in 1838 and early 1839, portrayed Liberty with a more elegant hair style and curved bust truncation than on later issues. The two-year type is scarce and sought-after in high grade. This About Uncirculated example displays light field chatter and original olive-gold patina. Some prooflike reflectivity is visible in the protected regions of the reverse, as is characteristic. Remnants of the 1839/8 overdate are plainly visible on this piece along the right edge of the 9.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 54XF, PCGS# 8576



HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLE

1907 High Relief Twenty Dollar, MS64+ Wire Rim Variant

15108 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS64+ NGC. CAC. Often called the most beautiful American coin design, the Saint-Gaudens double eagle exhibited intricate treatment of the drapery and equal depth of the reverse design, rendering a three-dimensional appearance rarely seen on American coins before or since. Barbara Baxter writes in her chapter on "Coins and Medals" published in *Augustus Saint-Gaudens 1848-1907, A Master of American Sculpture*:

"Saint-Gaudens coins and medals set a new standard for American numismatic art, and the precedent that he established resulted in the commissioning of other professional artists, notably his former associates Bela Lyon Pratt, James Earle Fraser, and A.A. Weinman, to redesign other denominations of the coinage."

This example displays the intricate working on the drapery to full effect, giving the coin much of its three-dimensional appearance. High Reliefs were struck three times on a medal press from specially selected planchets. The surfaces show the usual bright satiny mint luster with just a touch of light reddish patina. Fully struck, of course. The accompanying envelope shows Eric Newman purchased this High Relief for \$150.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135



TERRITORIAL GOLD



C. Bechtler Quarter Eagle, MS61 K-11, 64 G., Uneven 22

15109 (1837-42) C. Bechtler Quarter Eagle, 64G. 22C, Uneven 22, MS61 NGC. CAC. K-11, R.6. Christopher Bechtler, a North Carolina jeweler, began producing gold coins in 1831, at the request of local minors after a petition to establish a branch mint in the "gold region" failed. Bechtler's coins had heavy gold weights in relation to the denominations and were immediately popular in the gold mining regions of Rutherford and Mecklenberg counties. Bechtler assayed and coined gold dust on a small profit margin that was extremely competitive with the federal mint in Philadelphia. Until 1838, when the Charlotte Mint opened, the Bechtler family was the chief producer of gold coinage in the Carolinas.

The K-11 quarter eagle is differentiated from K-12 by the uneven placement of the 2s in 22 CARATS. This piece is fully struck and attractive with coppery-gold and amber patina over prooflike fields. NGC reports only 22 examples of this rare variety. Census: 5 in 61, 3 finer. CAC: 4 in 61, 3 finer (8/17).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B9G, PCGS# 10073





**C. Bechtler Two and a Half, MS61
Rare K-13 Variety**

15110 (1837-42) C. Bechtler Quarter Eagle, 70G. 20C. MS61 NGC. CAC. K-13, R.6. K-13 is the only seventh series quarter eagle issued by Christopher Bechtler, and it is rare in all grades. Bechtler gold pieces were renowned for their high gold content, as well as the weight and fineness inscriptions in the design, and circulated extensively. Melting, wear, and other forms of attrition reduced the surviving population.

The present Mint State coin is one of only 15 pieces certified by NGC in all grades (8/17). The strike is even and well-centered, and the legends are fully brought up. Yellow-gold surfaces show semiprooflike reflectivity in the fields despite minor handling marks that limit the grade. The reverse is rotated noticeably counter-clockwise. Census: 2 in 61, 6 finer. CAC: 2 in 61, 3 finer (8/17).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B9J, PCGS# 10070



**1849 K-4a Moffat & Co. Five Dollar, MS62
Conditionally Scarce Early Gold Rush Issue**

15111 1849 Moffat & Co. Five Dollar MS62 NGC. K-4a, R.4. Die crumbling is prevalent, and a cud is evident above the D in GOLD. Among the earliest pieces of gold that passed as money in Gold Rush California were the Moffat & Co. ingots issued in 1849. After Albert Kuner joined the firm in late July, the firm began issuing five and ten dollar gold coins. The dies for the five dollar coins deteriorated rapidly with later strikings, such as this piece, showing extensive die crumbling and small cuds around the reverse rim. In spite of the large numbers of Moffat fives struck, only a couple of dozen pieces are known today in mint condition. This example shows even reddish patina over each side and only small, inoffensive abrasions. Softly struck, as one would expect from this late die state.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# ANJ5, PCGS# 10240





**1852 K-11 Humbert Fifty Dollar,
887 Thous., XF45
U.S. Assay Office of Gold
Augustus Humbert, Assayer**

15112 1852 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Reeded Edge, 887 Thous., K-11, R.5, XF45 NGC. As early as 1849, Californians were dissatisfied with the State Assay Office and lobbied for a federal branch mint to meet the needs of the state's burgeoning population and Gold Rush-economy. In Philadelphia and New York, politicians argued over which states were more deserving of a new mint. The creation of the United States Assay Office of Gold in California was a compromise that won Congressional approval. Augustus Humbert, a German immigrant who became a successful New York watch case manufacturer, was named United States Assayer.

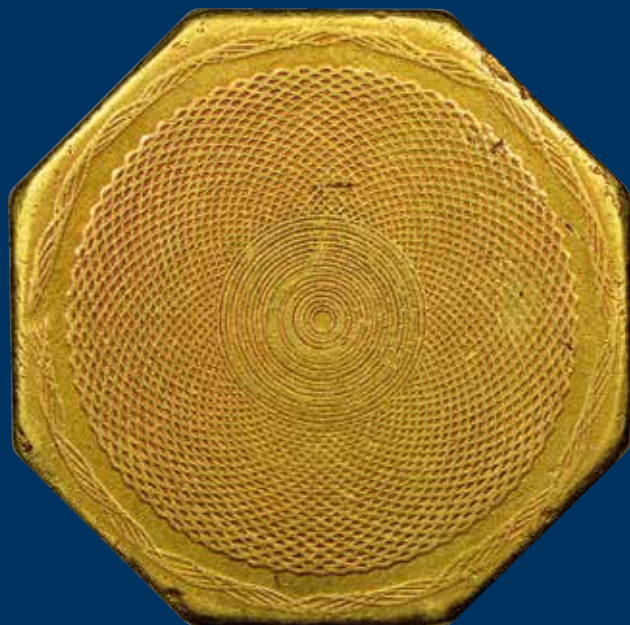
Simultaneously, the California private minter Moffat & Company petitioned for, and received, the contract for coining the new issues on behalf of the U.S. Assay Office of Gold. Federal contract in hand, Moffat & Company ceased their own private mintage operations and assumed management of the U.S. Assay Office, supervised by Augustus Humbert. Humbert arrived in California in January 1851 with dies to mint fifty-dollar octagonal "ingots." Production began in mid-February of that year.

While Californians had a love/hate relationship with the cumbersome octagonal slugs, they were acceptable for customs duties and indispensable for local commerce as a result. Inferior private gold issues were melted and disappeared from circulation.

Since parting acids and copper alloy were virtually nonexistent in California, the prescribed fineness of gold called for by the Mint Act of 1837 (900 parts gold per thousand fine) was impractical, if not impossible, to achieve. The U.S. Assay Office compensated by increasing the weight of gold in its issues.

This Choice XF 1852 octagonal fifty was struck before the August 31, 1852, Congressional order that no coins of less than .900 fineness were acceptable for payment of customs duties. It is smoothly worn and exceptionally free of the heavy marks or rim problems that normally accompany these big, heavy coins. Listed on page 396 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# ANKE, PCGS# 10217





1853 U.S. Assay Office Twenty, AU53 K-18, Territorial Type Coin

15113 1853 Assay Office Twenty Dollar, 900 Thous. AU53 NGC. **K-18, R.2.** In 1851, small denomination coinage by the United States Assay Office in San Francisco was almost exclusively that of the fifty-dollar octagonal ingot. The ten- and twenty-dollar issues were not produced in quantity until 1852, after Moffat & Co. was dissolved and the U.S. Assay Office came under the direction of Curtis, Perry & Ward. By 1853, the twenty-dollar gold piece was a plentiful and popular denomination in the local economy. This About Uncirculated example shows bright yellow-gold color with partial luster in the fields. Light wear and trivial contact marks are characteristic of territorial gold from this period.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# ANHD, PCGS# 10013



1853 U.S. Assay Office Twenty, MS62 K-18, Predecessor of the S-Mint Double Eagle

15114 1853 Assay Office Twenty Dollar, 900 Thous. MS62 NGC. **CAC. K-18, R.2.** The United States Assay Office in San Francisco was authorized in September 1850, in response to growing demand in the region for a federal branch mint. The Assay Office was a temporary institution put in place until Congress could get the votes necessary to establish the San Francisco Mint. In 1853, under contract with the private California firm Curtis, Perry & Ward, the Assay Office in San Francisco produced approximately 2.5 million twenty-dollar gold pieces. This is a collectible territorial issue today as much of the mintage was presumably recoinced at the San Francisco Mint in the following years. The present example is boldly struck and Uncirculated, showing minimal surface chatter and frosty yellow-gold mint luster.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# ANHD, PCGS# 10013



1849 Miners Bank Pattern, AU50 K-1, First We Have Handled

15115 1849 Miners Bank Ten Dollar Copper Pattern, Kagin-1, R.8, AU50 NGC. When Donald H. Kagin published the still-standard reference, *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*, this copper pattern received an R.8 rating. The principals of the Miners Bank are identified as Stephen Wright and Samuel Haight, who also issued paper money that likely saw very little circulation. An attractive copper pattern for the Miners Bank ten-dollar gold piece, this example displays pleasing tawny-brown surfaces with a few minor marks and trivial rim bumps. This is the first example of the copper pattern that we have handled since we started our Permanent Auction Archives in 1993.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.





1850 Baldwin & Co. Five Dollar Gold, AU53 Popular Gold Rush Issue, K-2

15116 1850 Baldwin Five Dollar AU53 NGC. K-2, R.5. George Baldwin and Thomas Holman were the principles in a jewelry and watchmaking concern on Clay Street in San Francisco in 1849. Seeing a profitable business opportunity, they purchased F.D. Kohler's private coinage operation when he was appointed assayer for the California State Assay Office. The new firm of Baldwin & Co. began issuing coins in five, ten, and twenty dollar denominations, struck from dies engraved by Albert Kuner. The Baldwin coinage was initially well-received, and the company's output rivaled that of Moffat & Co. and the U.S. Assay Office. Unfortunately, an unfavorable assay report by Augustus Humbert in March 1851 ruined the firm's credibility and made the Baldwin coinage unacceptable to local merchants. The coins were either repudiated or only accepted at a steep discount, despite Baldwin's assertion that the coins were of full weight and fineness and he was being defamed by his competitors. Few Baldwin coins could be found in circulation by late 1851, and the issue is elusive in all grades today.

The present coin is an attractive AU53 example from a late state of the dies. A prominent rim cud is evident from 1 o'clock to 2:30 on the obverse, and die cracks extend through many stars on the left and right. The reverse shows heavy peripheral die cracks, with a rim cud at 9 o'clock. The design elements are well-detailed and exhibit only light wear. Original orange-gold surfaces are pleasing to the eye. Listed on page 402 of the 2018 *Guide Book*. Census: 1 in 53, 6 finer (8/17).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$175.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# ANHJ, PCGS# 10025



**1855 Kellogg & Co. Twenty Dollar,
AU Details
K-3a, Medium Arrows**

15117 1855 Kellogg & Co. Twenty Dollar — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Medium Arrows, K-3a, R.6. With the shortage of parting acids in the newly opened mint in San Francisco, it fell to private minters to convert gold dust into coin form. For much of 1854 and 1855, Kellogg & Co. struck a greater number of twenty-dollar gold pieces than the federal branch mint. Edgar Adams reported in his 1912 article "Various Californian Private Mints" that Kellogg & Co. struck \$6 million worth of double eagles. Three different reverse varieties exist for the 1855 twenties, each corresponding to the length of the arrows on the reverse. The surfaces are brighter than expected, explaining the "Improperly Cleaned" designation. The obverse exhibits myriad small planchet voids, while the reverse shows none. Traces of mint luster appear around the outer devices on both sides. Strongly struck throughout.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.





1860 Mormon Five Dollar, Unc Details Only 472 Pieces Struck From Newly Designed Dies

15118 1860 Mormon Five Dollar — Obverse Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. K-6, High R.5. The Mormons in Utah had a similar territorial experience with gold dust and later coinage to that of Oregon. No gold was discovered in either locale, but both benefited from California Gold Rush miners and would-be miners who passed through. Remnants of the Mormon Battalion from the Mexican War had been among the first to discover gold in California in 1848. Most returned to the Mormon Territory, some with plentiful gold dust. Church elders discouraged congregants from leaving the Utah community, and were content to benefit from trade with others passing through on their way to or from the gold fields in California.

Five, ten, and twenty dollar gold coins were struck in 1849, and a single five dollar denomination was produced in 1850. Ten years passed before the 1860 half eagles were struck. The gold for the 1860 coins is supposed to have come from mines in Colorado, where a gold rush began in 1858. The gold dust was about .917 (22-karat) fine, purer than the California gold that was used for the older Mormon coinage. The obverse design was distinctive with a crouching lion that may have originated in a display atop the "Lion House" social building on South Temple Street in Salt Lake City. The obverse legend is rendered in a newly invented alphabet for a proposed Deseret language and is translated "Holiness to the Lord." The reverse displays an eagle with a beehive, a symbol of the church, covering its breast. Circling around are the words DESERET ASSAY OFFICE PURE GOLD. Unlike the 1849-1850 issues, records were kept of the 1860-dated five dollar production. Only 472 pieces were struck from February 8 to March 9, 1861. When Utah's first non-Mormon territorial governor, Alfred Gumming, heard of the coins, he put a quick stop to the project. The earlier 1849-1850 Mormon issues were struck from debased gold planchets. The 1860-dated half eagles were struck from much higher-quality planchets. Nevertheless, regardless of when they were struck, most Mormon gold eventually came into the U.S. Treasury and was melted to turn into U.S. Mint coins. Light hairlines are seen on the obverse of this piece, as indicated by the NGC disclaimer, and muted reddish-gold color covers that side. The reverse is untouched by cleaning and exhibits bright, lemon-gold color.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.





1849 Oregon Exchange Co. Five Dollar AU Details

K-1, Extremely Rare Territorial Gold Issue

15119 1849 Oregon Exchange Co. Five Dollar — **NGC Details. AU. K-1, R.5.** Territorial gold coinage in Oregon differed in one important aspect from coins struck during gold rushes in other parts of the country: There was no gold rush in Oregon. Traders brought gold dust into Oregon from California, where it was used in exchange for lumber and foodstuffs. The results were the same as in other gold rushes, with varying differences of opinion between buyers and sellers as to whether transactions were equitable. The inevitable consequence was the need for local conversion of gold dust into coinage of uniform fineness and weight. The five dollar Oregon Exchange Co. coins weighed approximately 130 grains, and the native gold quality of the coins made them 8 to 10 percent more valuable than the federal standard for gold coins. As a result, most were melted for their intrinsic value and soon disappeared from circulation. Few are known today in any grade. This is a well-detailed example with light reddish patina over each side. Unknown letters were scratched in the upper part of the reverse, just above 130 G.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



1861 K-5a Clark, Gruber Quarter Eagle MS61, Remarkably Well Struck Rich Reddish Patina

15120 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Quarter Eagle MS61 NGC. **K-5a, R.4.** A recut star directly above the P in PIKES on the coronet distinguishes the Kagin-5a variant. The 1858 discovery of gold in Colorado presented the local prospectors, shop owners, and bankers with a situation analogous to the one that California faced a decade earlier. Although Colorado ore was among the purest in the world, there was still a need for local conversion of gold dust into coin form. Shipment to the mint in Philadelphia was a three-month round trip journey. Clark, Gruber & Co. filled this need, first as a banking institution and later as a local mint. Their coins were beyond reproach, and the U.S. government purchased the company in 1862 as the site for a future mint (eventually completed and opened for operation in 1906). Clark, Gruber gold coins were widely circulated, and today very few are extant in mint condition. NGC has certified only 11 others in MS61 with 14 pieces finer (8/17). This piece shows deep reddish-gold color with glowing mint luster. A few tiny marks appear on each side, none of singular note. The strike is usually soft on 1861 Clark, Gruber gold, but this piece shows remarkable strength of strike in the centers.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# ANJY, PCGS# 10139



CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA



1861-O Seated Half Dollar, XF40 WB-102, FS-401 Confederate Obverse

15121 1861-O CSA Obverse, WB-102, Die Pair 11, R.3, FS-401, XF40 NGC. With arguably the most famous die crack in the entire federal half dollar series this side of the 1807 Bearded Goddess Bust half, the 1861-O die pair 11 features the same obverse that was used to strike the famous "original" Confederate half dollars. On those four coins, the obverse die was paired with the genuine Confederate design "reverse," although in effect either side might have been considered the obverse in 1861 at the New Orleans Mint. The present coin shows a diagnostic die crack that runs from the edge near star 7 to the bridge of Liberty's nose, and continues to the mouth. The crack reaches the shoulder in later stages of the die. Traces of reddish-gold luster remain on this moderately circulated example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24J8, PCGS# 39968



1861 Confederate Restrike Half Dollar, AU55 Struck in 1879, Breen-8002

15122 1861 Scott Restrike AU55 NGC. CAC. The brainchild of indefatigable New York coin dealer J.W. Scott, the CSA half dollar "restrikes" are in essence overstrikes on regular 1861-dated Seated half dollars. Having purchased the original Confederate half dollar die in 1879 from Ebenezer Locke Mason (who had obtained it from Dr. B.F. Taylor, the former Chief Coiner at the New Orleans Mint), Scott struck white metal tokens as well as 500 federal half dollars with the now-rusted historic die. The reverse motifs were planed off prior to striking on all but a few of the scarce restrikes. Many of the pieces show a characteristic flattened obverse from the process even though Scott experimented with different cushions to lessen the effect. This Choice example received an About Uncirculated grade by NGC, although the Confederate side shows no signs of actual wear or circulation. Some high point weakness is from inadequate pressure during mintage. A glass reveals circular lathe marks that were not fully eliminated by the strike. Attractive golden-brown and blue toning covers both sides.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2C4R, PCGS# 340402

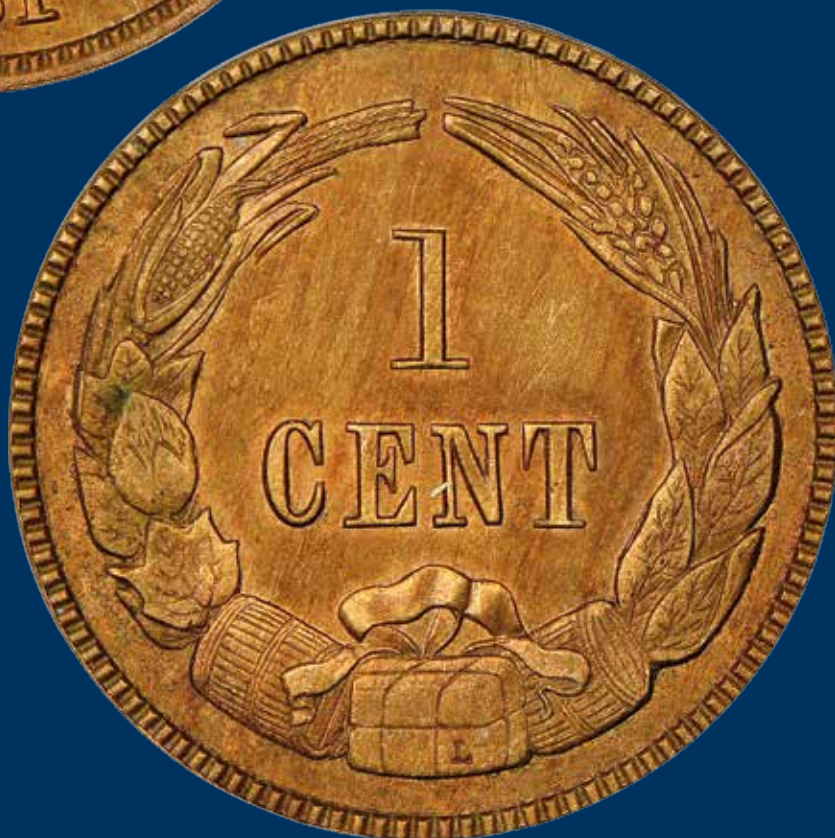


1861 CSA Scott Token, MS62 Breen-8003, White Metal Striking

15123 1861 Scott Token MS62 NGC. J.W. Scott managed to coax another 500 pieces from the disintegrating Confederate die to strike 500 white metal tokens. Issued in store card format, the pieces were prooflike, and today some are actually designated as proofs. Over the years, varying degrees of oxidation and encrustation have affected many of the tokens. This example retains most of its silver-like reflective fields. Golden-gray toning attends some of the raised elements. Surprisingly, it was the reverse die (the store card-style side) that cracked at the lower legend, while the Confederate die held together.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2C4T, PCGS# 340403







1861 Original Confederate Cent, PR63+ Third Finest of 16 Known, Ex: 'Colonel' Green, Eric P. Newman

15124 1861 Confederate States of America Cent, Original, B-8005, PR63+ NGC. CAC. The 1861 Original Confederate cent is one of the rarest and most misunderstood issues in American numismatics. Only 16 specimens were struck, under mysterious circumstances, on the very brink of the Civil War. Paradoxically, although the coins were intended as prototypes for a Confederate coinage, they were actually struck in Philadelphia. The Northern die sinker who designed this iconic Confederate issue developed so many misgivings about his new creation that he never delivered any of the coins, or the dies used to strike them, to their intended owners. The existence of the coins was never even hinted at until years after the conflict was over, when a fortuitous accident revealed the long-hidden Confederate cent to an amazed and delighted numismatic community. Heritage Auctions is pleased to offer this spectacular PR63+ specimen from the legendary Eric P. Newman Collection in its first public auction appearance.

Design and Striking of the Confederate Cent

No official documentation on the striking of the Confederate cents has ever come to light, and we have only second-hand testimony about their creation from the man who actually struck the coins. Fortunately, much has been learned from contemporary numismatic accounts and the evidence of the coins themselves. It seems that in the short window of time between the secession of South Carolina in December 1860, and the beginning of actual hostilities, Philadelphia die sinker Robert Lovett received a commission from Southern sympathizers to produce a design for a Confederate cent. The commission may have come through the jewelry firm of Bailey & Co., or Lovett may have conceived the project on his own, as his work was well-known in the South. In any case, he proceeded to cut the dies and strike a small number of specimens for demonstration purposes in the early part of 1861.

The obverse die features a bust of Liberty, wearing a Phrygian cap with a band of six stars in the center, with the legend CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA around, and the date below. The bust is from the same punch used on a store card Lovett issued the year before, making it easy for contemporary numismatists to identify the design as Lovett's work. The reverse includes the denomination in the center, surrounded by a wreath of agricultural products from the South, with a prominent cotton bale at the bottom. Lovett's initial "L" is inscribed on the lower right portion of the bale. The coins were supposedly struck on copper-nickel planchets, but the exact composition has recently been questioned by some researchers who doubt such planchets were available at the time.



As might be expected of coins produced to demonstrate the design, the Confederate cents are uniformly well-made. The design elements are sharply detailed on most specimens known to us and the fields are noticeably mirrored. The grading services have taken notice of the special production characteristics of the 1861 Original Confederate cents. PCGS now certifies Originals as Specimen strikes, while NGC certifies them as proofs, with a few older submissions still listed in the population data as Mint State.

As hostilities deepened, Lovett grew increasingly anxious about the propriety of producing coins for the Confederacy. President Abraham Lincoln signed legislation making it illegal for Northern businessmen to engage in commerce with the Confederacy on July 13, 1861, making his fears of imprisonment even more concrete. In addition, it appears the reverse die for the cent cracked during the initial striking of the coins, as many examples show a die crack at the lower right of the wreath. With the die damaged and legal perils multiplying, Lovett abandoned his Confederate cent project and all the coins and dies were permanently concealed in his cellar. Or so he thought.

The Confederate Cent Surfaces

At some point, probably after the war was over, Lovett began carrying one of the Confederate cents as a pocket piece. He was fond of evening visits to a nearby saloon operated by Captain Thomas G. Funston, and one night in 1873, he inadvertently used his pocket piece to pay part of his bill at the bar. Funston noticed the unusual coin in his till and began showing it to numismatically minded customers, until a collector named T. Frank Carlin recognized its importance and purchased it. Researcher P. Scott Rubin recently discovered an account of Carlin's lucky acquisition in the catalog of the Boeing/Bridgman Collections (S.H. & H. Chapman, 11/1891), lot 823 (Carlin was the consignor of the lot). Rubin published his findings in an article in the January 2016 issue of *The Numismatist*, including the following quotation from the Chapman catalog:

"A letter from Mr. Carlin to the following purport accompanies this coin. In the early part of 1873 he purchased it from Capt. Funston (now deceased) who kept a saloon on Chestnut Street between 17th and 18th, Philadelphia, who is believed to have received it as a cent (spent by mistake) from Mr. Lovett who cut the die on an order from the South, but who was afraid to deliver it and subsequently when this specimen was discovered, stated that he had lost or spent his personal specimen accidentally and this is believed to be the identical one, — may say is known to be. Had it not been for this to him unfortunate - at the time - loss, it is quite probable that the existence of the Confederate cent would have forever remained unknown. John W. Haseltine recognized the workmanship when he saw the present piece and accused Mr. Lovett of it - which was subsequently acknowledged and the dies dug up from their place of concealment in the cellar of Mr. Lovett's house, — who sold them to J.W. Haseltine and J.C. Randall who had restrikes made in gold, silver, and copper and to their credit be it said, refrained from restriking any in nickel. The dies were subsequently destroyed after some 55 were struck in copper, 7 in gold, 12 in silver. Mr. Lovett struck some 12 in nickel in 1861. Mr. Carlin will make an affidavit to the above."

Apparently, it was actually well-known numismatist Edward Maris (not Haseltine) who initially recognized Carlin's coin as a product of Lovett's shop. He approached Lovett later in 1873 and convinced him to sell the remaining coins, probably 15 examples, rather than the 12 indicated in Carlin's account. Maris later noted, "I believe only about 16 were ever struck" which coincides exactly with the number of specimens known today (see roster below). Maris consigned one example to Haseltine's sale of January 13, 1874, which alerted him to the existence of the coins and introduced the Confederate cent to the numismatic community of the time. Haseltine quickly followed up the successful sale of the coin by purchasing as many as 11 more examples from Maris, which he marketed privately in the following years. He also coaxed Lovett into selling him the dies and embarked on the program of Restrikes outlined above. Although the dies were defaced after the Restrikes were produced, they were not completely destroyed, and Robert Bashlow used them to produce a popular series of Restrikes in various metals 100 years later. Haseltine later took credit for discovering the Confederate cent himself, and his account was widely accepted before Rubin (and others) debunked his claims in recent years.

The wide chronological gap between the reported striking date and the first appearance of a Confederate cent, combined with Haseltine's less than sterling reputation, led to many conspiracy theories over the years about exactly when the coins were struck. Some have suspected Haseltine of having them struck in 1873, along with contemporary fantasy issues, like the Class III 1804 dollars. This now seems unlikely, since we know Haseltine was not the first numismatist to own an example. Additionally, the photograph of a specimen published by Dr. William Lee in his 1875-dated reference on Confederate notes shows rich peripheral toning, which would require more than just a couple of years to accumulate, under normal conditions. Ironically, while the Lee coin was the first example of a Confederate cent to be photographed, it was the last specimen to be positively identified by students of the issue. For generations, the Lee photograph remained a mystery, as it could not be matched to any of the known survivors. Only when the Henry P. Kendall Foundation Collection was sold in March 2015 did the coin reappear in a recognizable image, settling that nagging question to rest.

The individual coins were mostly dispersed by Haseltine in private transactions, but a few were held back by Maris for his own collection, and Carlin retained the discovery coin until 1891. Examples resurfaced at wide intervals over the years, their histories difficult to trace because of the private nature of the early transactions. We believe we can finally account for all 16 examples Lovett reportedly struck, but there are wide gaps in most of the pedigrees. This coin has one of the longest and most prestigious pedigree chains, as it has been a highlight of the famous "Colonel" Green Collection and Eric P. Newman's unprecedented numismatic holdings.



Physical Description

The present coin is a splendid Plus-graded Select proof, with well-preserved reflective surfaces that are blanketed in attractive shades of reddish-brown and gold toning. The design elements exhibit razor-sharp definition in most areas, with just the slightest trace of softness on Liberty's hair. On the reverse, the veins in the leaves and slats in the barrels are finely delineated, and Lovett's all-important initial is especially bold. The coin was struck in medallic alignment, a characteristic of all Originals (Restrikes have a coin turn). This piece is the third-finest certified proof example of this rare and charismatic issue. In our opinion, when photos of the present piece and the finest-graded SP64+ example are examined, the Newman coin appears to have greater eye appeal. It has been off the market for more than seven decades, and many years may elapse before a comparable example becomes available.

Roster of 1861 Original Confederate Cents

Grades are per the last auction appearance, unless a subsequent certification event is known.

- 1. SP64+ PCGS.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; F.C.C. Boyd; Boyd estate; John J. Ford, Jr.; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part I (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 321; Simpson Collection; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5246.
- 2. PR64 NGC.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; F.C.C. Boyd; Boyd estate; John J. Ford, Jr.; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X (Stack's, 5/2005), lot 4478.
- 3. PR63+ NGC.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$100.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. **The present specimen.**
- 4. PR63 PCGS.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; possibly John J. Ford, Jr.; Q. David Bowers; offered in Rare Coin Review numbers 19 and 20; purchased in April 1974 for the Noble Family Collection; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5139, where it brought \$188,000.
- 5. PR63 NGC.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; Dr. Edward Maris; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; possibly a coin in the possession of John J. Ford, Jr. which he sold to Dr. Irving Schuster, reportedly later handled by Q. David Bowers; Rare Coin Review #72 (Bowers and Merena, Spring 1989); Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick Collection (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5849, where it brought \$211,500.
- 6. Choice Brilliant Proof.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; F.C.C. Boyd; Boyd estate; John J. Ford, Jr.; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X (Stack's, 5/2005), lot 4477; Q. David Bowers; 74th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 11/2009), lot 794 (grade per Ford auction appearance).
- 7. Choice Uncirculated.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; Kensington Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 12/1975), lot 431 (grade per 1975 auction appearance).
- 8. SP62 PCGS (MS62 on holder label).** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; Aubrey and Adeline Bebee Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1987), lot 1545; West Coast collector, via Liz Coggan; William H. Labelle, Sr. Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 7/2005), lot 26; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 3937.
- 9. SP62 PCGS.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; Dr. William Lee circa 1874, he photographed and published this coin in a book on Confederate notes in 1875; Nicholson Family Collection (Stack's, 6/1967), lot 721; Henry P. Kendall; Kendall Foundation Collection (Stack's Bowers, 3/2015), lot 2579.
- 10. PR62 NGC.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; Charles Steigerwalt; purchased by T. Harrison Garrett in late 1881; Robert Garrett; John Work Garrett; Garrett Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 1995; Jon Hanson; Donald Groves Partrick. This piece will be sold in a future Partrick Collection sale.
- 11. MS62 NGC.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; Dodsen/Collier Collections (Bowers and Merena, 6/1984), lot 3421; New York City Auction (Spink Smythe, 11/2008), lot 475.
- 12. MS60.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; Lee F. Hewitt Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1984), lot 2799; Hoke S. Green Collection (Bowers and Merena, 6/1985), lot 498 (grade per last auction appearance).
- 13. AU.** Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; Hain Family



Collection (Stack's, 1/2002), lot 876 (grade per 2002 auction appearance).

14. Extremely Fine. Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; F.C.C. Boyd; Boyd estate; John J. Ford, Jr.; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part I (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 322 (grade per Ford auction appearance).

15. Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; a fifth specimen that was included in the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection at the time of its sale in 2003. Sold privately via Stack's and not described in any of the catalogs.

16. Robert Lovett, Jr.; unknown intermediaries, most likely including Dr. Edward Maris and Captain John W. Haseltine; a specimen in the ANS Collection, accession number 1908.181.1, listed as an Original by Harold Levi and George Corell in *The Lovett Cent a Confederate Story*.

Other Appearances

A. Coin Sale (Captain John W. Haseltine, 1/1874), lot 665, the first auction appearance.

B. Dr. Edward Maris Collection (Harlan Page Smith, 6/1886), lot 304.

C. Thomas G. Funston; T. Frank Carlin; Boeing/Bridgman Collections (S.H. & H. Chapman, 11/1891), lot 823, apparently bought in by Carlin for \$9.25.

D. Maris Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 11/1900), lot 850.

E. A specimen exhibited by Judson Brenner at the 1914 ANS Exhibition. This piece may have passed to Virgil Brand in 1919, when Brenner sold him the Confederate cent dies and many other coins.

F. George Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), lot 3823, based on toning patterns this coin resembles number 10 above, but the match is not definitive.

G. George M. Parsons Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1914), lot 2707, toning patterns resemble the coin in number 5 above, but the match is not definitive.

H. John Story Jenks Collection (Henry Chapman, 12/1921), lot 6471, toning patterns resemble the coin in number 5 and letter G above, but the match is not definitive.

I. Fred E. Olsen Collection (B. Max Mehl, 11/1944), lot 1632, reportedly struck on a large planchet, possibly an off-center restrike according to John Ford.

J. Philpot/Zander Sale (B. Max Mehl, 11/1945), lot 2621, Extremely Fine.

K. Will Neil Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1947), lot 3071.

L. An eighth specimen owned by John Ford at one time according to Michael Hodder, no longer in the Ford Collection at the time of the 2003 sale.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$100.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2C4V, PCGS# 340404





Lot 15125



1861 Original Confederate Half Dollar, PR40

Only Official Coin of the Confederacy

Four Examples Struck

First Public Appearance

15125 1861 Original Confederate States of America Half Dollar PR40 NGC. CAC. 190.5 grains. The 1861 Original Confederate half dollar is one of the rarest and most enigmatic issues in the history of American coinage. Only four coins were struck in the early days of the Civil War, and they remain the only coins specifically designed and produced by the Confederate States of America. As such, their appeal extends far beyond conventional numismatics, and the individual coins have been owned at various times by government officials, soldiers, and millionaire businessmen, as well as some of the greatest coin collectors of all time. As numismatist L.L. Wilson wrote in 1915, the Confederate half dollar represents:

“The only Numismatic Record of a nation of nine million people who maintained a precarious existence for the space of nearly four years and a half. There are very few coins today that can be said to rank in interest with this half dollar, with its U.S. obverse and distinctive Confederate States reverse designs. Such a unique combination of the official devices of two great opposing powers probably has not another parallel in history.”

Heritage Auctions is privileged to offer one of the finest specimens of this classic American rarity, from the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society, in its first public auction appearance.

Historical Background

With the Civil War looming, events on the national political scene moved quickly in the early months of 1861, and the New Orleans Mint experienced a rapidly changing sequence of governing authorities. Despite the fluid political situation, the Mint continued to strike coins on a daily basis throughout the early part of the year. From January 1 through January 26, the facility remained under federal control, and a mintage of 330,000 Seated Liberty half dollars and 5,000 Liberty double eagles was accomplished. On January 26, the State of Louisiana took the Mint “under trust” and proceeded to coin 1,240,000 half dollars and 9,750 double eagles before turning operations over to the Confederacy on March 31. In turn, 962,633 half dollars and 2,991 double eagles were struck under the auspices of the Confederacy during the month of April, after which time the Mint was closed.

Contemporary authorities cited lack of bullion as the reason for the closure, but this seems unlikely in light of later events. Records describe the evacuation of nearly \$1 million in bullion from the facility in April of 1862, just before the re-occupation of New Orleans by federal forces. The Mint could have continued coinage operations for some time with that much bullion on hand. The true reason is more complicated. With the beginning of hostilities, interstate and international commerce declined drastically in the South, greatly reducing the need for coinage. The New Orleans Mint was an expensive institution to keep running at the best of times, and the Confederacy was perpetually short of funds. With its usefulness dwindling and expenses always more difficult to meet, it was impractical to keep the Mint open. Confederate Secretary of the Treasury Christopher Memminger notified Superintendent William Elmore of the decision to close the facility on May 14, 1861, noting, “The stern necessities of war compel the government to collect and receive all of its resources.”



The closure of the New Orleans Mint destroyed any realistic hope for a distinctive, circulating Confederate coinage. However, such a coinage had been contemplated, and exactly four half dollars were struck using a specially created Confederate reverse die in combination with the familiar federal Seated Liberty half dollar die for the obverse. The four coins were parceled out to interested parties for inspection and evaluation, but nothing further was accomplished and the issue quickly lapsed into obscurity. Many years later, long after the war was over, the story of the Confederate half dollars finally surfaced, to delight and astonish the numismatic community.

The Coins Are Struck

No account of the Confederate half dollar coinage was published until 18 years after the events took place. In the January 2, 1879, edition of the *Philadelphia Record*, coin dealer Ebenezer Locke Mason published an article entitled *Craze for Coins*, listing some rare U.S. issues and emphasizing the high prices dealers were willing to pay for them. As might be expected, Mason received a number of responses from readers who believed they owned rare and valuable coins. On closer investigation, most of the responses proved disappointing, but one remarkable account stood out. The former Chief Coiner of the New Orleans Mint, Benjamin F. Taylor, claimed to have an Original 1861 Confederate half dollar. Mason was initially skeptical, but after further correspondence, including rubbings of the coin, he became convinced that Taylor's coin was genuine. He widely publicized his new find in newspapers and numismatic journals, including *Mason's Coin Collector's Herald* and the prestigious *American Journal of Numismatics*. The news attracted the attention of General Marcus J. Wright, who was compiling the *Confederate Archives* for the Adjutant General's Office. In March of 1879, he wrote to Taylor, inquiring about his service at the New Orleans Mint. The New Orleans *Picayune* printed the following exchange of correspondence on April 9, 1879:

"War Department,
Adjutant-General's Office
Washington, March 27, 1879.

"Dr. B.F. Taylor, New Orleans, La.:

"Dear Sir: The inclosed circulars will explain to you the nature of the duties upon which I am now engaged.

"I beg to refer you to my friends, Generals Beauregard and Hood, and Captain Pierce, of your city, for my service in the Confederate army. I would like to have from you for file with the Confederate archives, a letter stating when and where you were appointed chief coiner of the Confederate States Mint, instructions received, copies of any original papers, sketches, descriptions, etc., of all the coins made, etc. This will make a valuable addition to Confederate history, and I know no one but you can give it.

"Very truly yours,

"Marcus J. Wright"

Taylor (who revealed the existence of the coins to dealer Ebenezer Locke Mason only weeks before) replied with a detailed account of the striking of the Confederate half dollars:

"New Orleans, La., April 7, 1879.

"To Hon. Marcus J. Wright:

"Dear Sir: Your favor requesting a statement of the history of the New Orleans Mint, in reference to the coinage under the Confederate government, is received.

"That institution was turned over by the State of Louisiana the last of February, 1861, to the Confederate States of America, the old officers being retained and confirmed by the government, viz.: Wm. A. Elmore, Superintendent; A.J. Guirot, Treasurer; M.F. Bonzano, M.D., Melter and Refiner; and Howard Millspaugh, Assayer.

"In the month of April orders were issued by Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, to the effect that designs for half-dollar coins should be submitted to him for approval.

"Among several sent, the one approved bore on the obverse of the coin a representation of the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by thirteen stars, denoting the thirteen States from whence the Confederacy sprung, and on the lower rim the figures 1861.

"On the reverse there is a shield with seven stars, representing the seceding States; above the shield is a liberty cap, and entwined around it stalks of sugar cane and cotton. The inscription is: 'CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.' The dies were engraved by A.H.M. Patterson, engraver and die sinker, who is now living in Commercial Place. They were prepared for the coining press by Conrad Schmidt, foreman of the coining room (who is still living), from which four pieces only were struck.

"About this period an order came from the Secretary suspending operations on account of the difficulty of obtaining bullion, and the Mint was closed April 30, 1861.

"Of the four pieces mentioned one was sent to the government; one presented to Prof. Biddle, of the University of Louisiana; one sent to Dr. E. Ames, of New Orleans, the remaining one being retained by myself. Upon diligent inquiry I am unable to find but one piece besides my own, that being in the possession of a Confederate Officer of this city, who transmits it to his son as a souvenir of his father's service in the Confederate cause.



"So soon as copies are made I will take pleasure in sending you a specimen for the archives you represent.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"B.F. Taylor, M.D.

" Formerly Chief Coiner C.S.A."

Apparently, Taylor's memory played him false on some minor details, as the Confederacy only took over the New Orleans Mint from the State of Louisiana on April 1, 1861, not the end of February, as he indicated in his letter. Similarly, the name of the engraver was Peterson, not Patterson, and "Prof. Biddle" almost certainly refers to John Leonard Riddell, former Melter and Refiner at the Mint and Postmaster of New Orleans, among his other accomplishments. In Taylor's defense, some of the errors may have occurred when his handwritten reply was transcribed into print by the *Picayune*, as some slightly later accounts in the press have the names Peterson and Riddell spelled correctly. Taylor's account was widely accepted at the time, and provides most of what we know about the striking of the coins today.

Despite Mason's extensive publicity campaign, he failed to place the coin with a suitable buyer, as many collectors believed the issue rightfully belonged to the U.S. government. The editor of the *American Journal of Numismatics* noted the coin "... struck in the New Orleans Mint by government officers, with government tools, and on silver stolen from the United States, should be restored to its true ownership ..." and placed in the Mint Cabinet. No doubt, fear of confiscation dampened the enthusiasm of many collectors, and the Confederate half dollar proved a difficult coin to market. Mason eventually sold the coin and the Confederate die, which Taylor had carefully preserved, to prominent New York coin dealer John Walter Scott, for a mere \$310.

J.W. Scott and the Restrikes

The following is from our description of the Partrick specimen of the Confederate half dollar in lot 5847 of the Donald G. Partrick Collection (Heritage, 1/2015):

"After his purchase of the discovery piece and the reverse die, John W. Scott's efforts to promote the Confederate half dollar were even more energetic than Mason's. He published an article about the Confederate cents and half dollar in the June 1879 edition of the *Coin Collector's Journal*, outlining Taylor's account of the striking and mentioning his purchase of the discovery coin. Perhaps inspired by Haseltine's successful offering of Confederate cent restrikes, he decided to sponsor a similar program of restrikes for the half dollar. Since he had only the reverse die for the half dollar (Taylor had not preserved the obverse), Scott conceived the ingenious idea of using regular-issue 1861-O Seated Liberty half dollars, with the reverse design "drilled off," for planchets. David Proskey assisted in the difficult task of rounding up 500 examples from the original issue and filing off the reverse design. Each of the now one-sided coins was placed in the anvil position of a screw press, with the obverse padded, and affixed in a collar with a blank edge, after which the now-blank reverse was struck with the Confederate half dollar die. Inevitably, the obverse design and edge reeding were slightly flattened in this process, but the Restrikes are still convincing facsimiles of the Original 1861 Confederate half dollars, and have often been mistaken for the very rare Originals. Because of the planed reverse, the weight of a typical Restrike is about 185 grains, noticeably lighter than the standard 192 grains for a Seated Liberty half dollar of that era. The Original 1861 Confederate half dollars were struck on standard planchets, so their weights are close to the 192-grain standard, a reliable way to distinguish between Restrikes and Originals.

"Because the rim was crumbling slightly above the ER in AMERICA, Scott was afraid that the old, somewhat rusty, Confederate die would break during the striking process. So he would have at least something to offer if the dies broke while coining the 500 Restrike half dollars, he first produced 500 tokens struck in white metal, which he believed would cause less wear on the die. These tokens featured the Confederate design on the reverse, with an obverse bearing the inscription "4 ORIGINALS STRUCK BY ORDER OF C.S.A. IN NEW ORLEANS 1861 ***** REV. SAME AS U.S. (FROM ORIGINAL DIE, SCOTT).

"Scott began marketing the Restrikes through fliers in September of 1879, offering the coins at \$2.00 each and promising to deface the die after 500 pieces were struck. He also offered the Original Confederate half dollar for a price of \$1,000, but no takers were forthcoming. The tokens were offered at 50 cents per piece, and the cancelled die was offered for \$50. Scott reported that sales of the Restrikes were brisk and he ran out of coins before the demand could be met, but Proskey later revealed that Scott maintained a large supply on hand for many years. The coins were all dispersed by the early part of the 20th century, and have become steadily more popular over the years.

"The Restrikes were often mistaken for Originals in later years, making pedigree tracking difficult because of all the spurious sightings in the literature. For example, coin collector L.L. Wilson wrote an account of his coin, which he believed to be an Original, in the August 1915 edition of the *Philatelic West*, with a halftone image of the coin and a provenance, making his case most convincing. Although the image of the obverse seems less flattened than the typical Restrike, careful comparison to the specimens known today reveals no match, and the rim above ER in AMERICA seems to show the crumbling seen on the Restrikes. In all likelihood, Wilson's coin was a better-than-average Restrike, which he mistook for an Original."



THE CONFEDERATE HALF-DOLLAR.



87000 163 1861 Half Dollar Confederate Shield with Liberty cap above, in wreath of sugar and cotton branches; legend, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA; rev Goddess of Liberty seated to right in circle of thirteen stars, in exergue 1861, silver proof, unique, and certainly the most interesting piece ever coined in America. The owner has repeatedly refused \$300 for it. We annex a short sketch of this coin, extracted from the COIN COLLECTION JOURNAL, by which it will be seen that but four pieces were ever struck, and although the discovery of this coin was published in nearly every newspaper in the country, with comments on its great value, the other three have never been discovered. We are, therefore, justified in using the much abused word unique in describing it.

"This piece is a genuine issue on the part of the Confederate Government. Its history is as follows: In February, 1861, the New Orleans mint fell into the hands of the Confederates. Their government then in session at Montgomery ordered the preparation of a die for silver coin. In April, Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, called for designs for a Half Dollar. Out of several submitted to him, he selected the one we exhibit, and directed Mr. A. H. M. Peterson, who is still living in New Orleans, to prepare the dies. This gentleman did so, aided by Mr. Conrad Schmidt, the foreman of the coining room, and from these dies four specimen pieces were struck. Of these four coins one was sent to the Government; one to Professor Isidell, of the University of Louisiana; one to Dr. E. Almes, of New Orleans; and one was retained by B. F. Taylor, M.D., the Chief Coiner of the C. S. A.

It was much easier for the Confederate Government, however, to prepare the dies for issuing coins than to find the bullion for the coins themselves, and so as this latter could not be obtained, the Confederate Secretary ordered, on the 20th April, 1861, that the operations cease and the mint be closed. The die thus rendered useless and practically thrown aside, was taken up by Mr. Taylor, by whom it has been cherished as a curiosity.

Of the other three coins, one was in the possession of Mr. Jefferson Davis at the time of his capture, and was taken from him with other valuables by the officers securing him. It has not since been heard of. No trace of the other two coins can be obtained from the day they were presented to the gentlemen above named to the present day.

164 Jefferson Medal; bust of Jefferson to left; legend, MR. JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. A. D. 1801; rev. clasped hands, with pipe and tomahawk above PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP; star, 101 (4 in.), bronze, gold plated, perfect condition; very beautiful and rare.

1000 165 Hessian Blood Money; Thaler of Frederick II. of Hesse; rev. an eight pointed star, lion rampant, VIRTUS ET FIDELITATE 1776. This piece was coined from silver paid by the English for the service of Hessian braves sent to America to fight our forefathers; very good; excessively rare and interesting.

Like Mason, Scott found the Confederate half dollar difficult to market, despite his energetic advertising campaign. His \$1,000 asking price was probably unrealistic, as it would have been a world record price for any U.S. coin at the time. After his fixed price offering produced no takers, he offered the Confederate half dollar in the sale of his personal collection, the John W. Scott Collection (Scott Stamp & Coin, 3/1882), lot 163. The bidding was enthusiastic, and a top bid of \$870 was received. This was an extremely high price for that era, but still short of Scott's \$1,000 reserve. Scott retained ownership of the coin and kept it in a safe deposit box for the next 28 years.

The B.F. Taylor/John W. Scott specimen of the Confederate half dollar was finally purchased by prominent numismatist Edgar Adams, circa 1910. Adams offered the coin in a Thomas Elder sale in 1910, where it also failed to meet the reserve. He later displayed the Confederate half dollar at the 1914 ANS Exhibition. After a few more changes in ownership, the coin was donated to the ANS by millionaire collector, J. Sanford Saltus, where it remains today.

Peterson's Interview

Until recent times, B.F. Taylor's account of the striking and dispersal of the four Original 1861 Confederate half dollars was accepted by the vast majority of numismatists, but the findings of several present-day researchers have cast some doubt on his list of original owners. In a March 30, 2015-dated article in *Coin World*, researchers Nancy Oliver and Richard Kelly unearthed a long-lost interview concerning the striking of the Confederate half dollars, given by Augustus Heinrich Marcus Peterson, the man who designed and engraved the die for the Confederate reverse. The interview was originally published in the January 24, 1889, issue of the *Wichita Daily Eagle*, in the form of a special correspondence report by journalist Jorge Brisson, who was visiting New Orleans at the time. As often happens when two individuals recall the same incident from the distant past, Peterson's account agrees with Taylor's in most areas, but differs in several particulars. The following is a quote from the final portion of the interview:

"Mr. Peterson himself, he tells me, having had some little experience as a die-sinker, was asked to assist Conrad Smith, foreman of the coinage room of the New Orleans Mint, in preparing the new die; and they completed their work the later part of May and turned it over to Dr. B.F. Taylor, Superintendent of the Mint, who had four specimen pieces struck. One of these was forwarded to Secretary Memminger and another to President Davis; one given to Mr. Peterson and the last retained by Dr. Taylor himself."



CRESCENT CITY LETTER

Some Rare Confederate Coins and Their Interesting History.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW ORLEANS.—“It is probably not generally known,” said Mr. A. M. Peterson, of this city, to the writer recently, “that the late Confederate Government, despite its tremendous struggle for existence, had been able to concern itself in regard to a coinage.”

It was in February, 1861, it will be remembered, that the New Orleans branch of the United States Mint fell into the hands of the Confederate authorities. The Southern Congress was in session at Montgomery, Ala., at the time, and soon after the news was announced Secretary of the Treasury Memminger held a consultation with President Jefferson Davis, at which the advisability of attempting the issue of metallic currency was discussed. The latter, foreseeing that the idea would be found an impractical one in view of the great scarcity of bullion that might be made available, is reported to have been opposed to the proposition advanced by the Secretary; but at a later Cabinet meeting, in which the question was brought up, the earnest and eloquent appeal of Memminger to the patriotic feeling of his fellow members seems to have prevailed and ultimately enabled him to secure Davis' approval.

So, in April following, several well-known artists of the South were asked by the Treasury Department to prepare and submit designs for a Confederate half-dollar. A number were sent in. The obverse of that finally selected for use of the die-sinker was identical with the United States half-dollar of the series of 1861; the reverse contained the American shield, with but seven stars in its upper section, however, to correspond with the number of seceding States; surmounted by a Liberty cap and inclosed by branches of sugar cane and cotton, with the legend “Confederate States of America” above, and the words “Half Dol.” in the exergue.

Mr. Peterson himself, he tells me, having had some little experience as a die-sinker, was asked to assist Conrad Smith, foreman of the coinage room of the New Orleans Mint, in preparing the new die; and they completed their work the latter part of May and turned it over to Dr. B. F. Taylor, Superintendent of the Mint, who had four specimen pieces struck. One of these was forwarded to Secretary Memminger and another to President Davis; one given to Mr. Peterson and the last retained by Dr. Taylor himself.

And, out of the four, only the whereabouts of two are now known: Dr. Taylor's became the property about twelve years since of a well-known New York numismatist, who willingly paid four hundred dollars for its possession; Mr. Peterson's, he still retains and has twice refused an offer of seven hundred dollars for it. What became of Memminger's no one knows, while the one Jefferson Davis had was taken from him when captured by United States authorities and never returned.



THE CONFEDERATE HALF-DOLLAR.

numismatist, who willingly paid four hundred dollars for its possession; Mr. Peterson's, he still retains and has twice refused an offer of seven hundred dollars for it. What became of Memminger's no one knows, while the one Jefferson Davis had was taken from him when captured by United States authorities and never returned.

Peterson claimed he still had his Confederate half dollar in 1889, having refused several offers of as much as \$700 for it. This was not Peterson's first article about the Confederate half dollar, although it was the first time he described the striking of the coins. He seems to have had a keen interest in the coins he helped create and closely followed any publicity concerning the issue. He disapproved of Scott's Restrikes, and castigated Taylor for selling the reverse die in an earlier article in 1882.

Like Taylor's account, published ten years earlier, Peterson's interview contains a number of inconsistencies. The foreman's last name was Schmidt, not Smith, and Taylor was the Chief Coiner, not the Superintendent, of the New Orleans Mint. More importantly, if Peterson's dates are correct and the dies were not finished until late in May, then the striking of the Confederate half dollars took place after Secretary Memminger ordered the closure of the New Orleans Mint. Researcher George Corell, coauthor of *The Lovett Cent; a Confederate Story*, has advanced the theory that the Confederate half dollars were actually clandestine strikings, like the 1913 Liberty nickel, based on contemporary documents like Peterson's account. As Oliver and Kelly explain in their article, it all depends on whose version of events you believe. Both Taylor and Peterson played important roles in the production of the Confederate half dollars and both men were present when the events in question took place, but both were relying on memories of events that happened decades before their written accounts appeared. Both men seem understandably vague about some dates and the names and titles of other people involved. It would be most unusual if their accounts did not differ in some details.

As far as their lists of original owners is concerned, Taylor and Peterson both agree that Taylor kept one of the coins himself, and the pedigree of that specimen is well-documented down to the present day. The coin that “was sent to the government” in Taylor's list corresponds to the example that Secretary Memminger received in Peterson's account. Unfortunately, the two men differ widely on the identities of the other two original owners. Taylor believed the other coins went to Dr. Edward Ames and Dr. John Leonard Riddell. Riddell died in 1865, and Ames passed away in 1874, so neither man could confirm or deny Taylor's 1879 report. No one has ever established a positive connection between Dr. Ames and the New Orleans Mint. All things considered, he seems a most unlikely recipient for a Confederate half dollar. On the other hand, John Leonard Riddell was Melter and Refiner of the New Orleans Mint from 1839-1848 and he published the *Monologue of the Silver Dollar: Good and Bad* in 1845. His interest in numismatics and connection to the Mint make him at least a credible candidate for ownership of a Confederate half dollar.

Peterson's two unconfirmed nominees for original ownership include himself and President Jefferson Davis. It seems unlikely that Davis would receive a coin directly from the New Orleans Mint. Such a coin would have been sent through official channels and would have passed through Memminger first. Peterson's confusion may have resulted from some correspondence in J.W. Scott's publicity campaign. Scott had written to Jefferson Davis about the Confederate half dollar in 1879, and had widely publicized the correspondence. Davis confirmed that he had owned a “Confederate coin” that was stolen during his imprisonment after the war, but he could not say for sure if his piece was the half dollar Scott was inquiring about. Peterson was probably aware of this correspondence, since he obviously followed the history of the Confederate half dollar in the press. If his memory failed him about the identity of the third original owner during his 1889 interview, it would have been natural for him to assume the coin had gone to Davis. As to Peterson's claim of ownership, as the man who engraved and helped prepare the Confederate reverse for coinage, he seems a natural recipient of the fourth specimen.

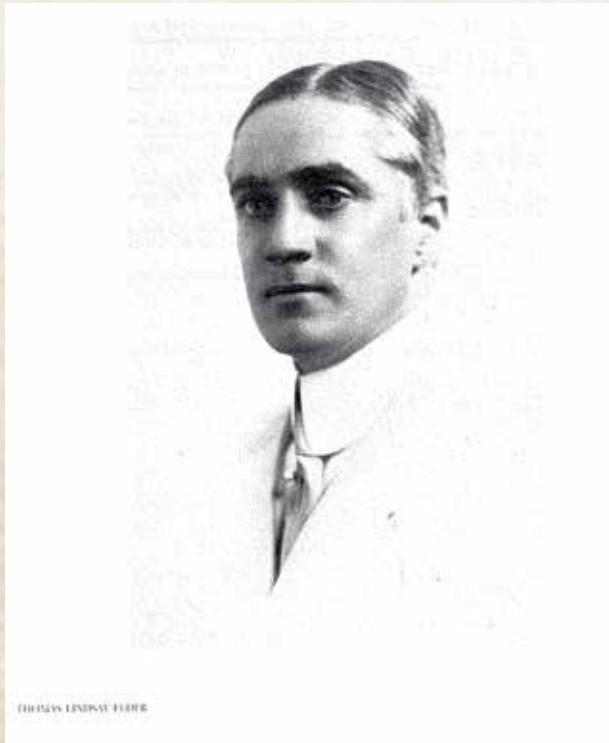
Given the contradictory information in the two eyewitness reports, it is impossible to identify the four original owners of the Confederate half dollars with absolute certainty. However, we believe the most likely recipients were Chief Coiner B.F. Taylor, CSA Secretary of the Treasury Christopher Memminger, New Orleans die-sinker A.H.M. Peterson, and former Melter and Refiner John Leonard Riddell. None of the initial recipients were noted coin collectors, despite their obvious numismatic interests and ties to the Mint. The numismatic community was not even aware of the coin's existence until Taylor's specimen appeared in 1879. The other three examples surfaced much later, at widely spaced intervals, making it difficult to match the initial owners of the coins to their more recent pedigree chains.

The Present Coin

The present coin was the second of the four Confederate half dollars to come to the attention of the numismatic community, and its pedigree can be reliably traced back to Thomas Elder in 1912. The publicity surrounding Elder's offering of the Taylor Confederate half dollar in his William Lukens auction in March of 1910 inspired Mark Jacobs, the owner of this piece, to contact him about this coin almost immediately. Within a month of the Lukens sale, Elder published a notice of his new find in the April 1910 edition of *The Elder Magazine*:



"The second known original Confederate Half Dollar, - one of the original four specimens - was shown to Mr. Elder on April 20th, by its owner, Mr. Mark Jacobs of Rondout, New York. Mr. Jacobs, who is a tailor, received this coin about 30 years ago in a roll of change from the bank."



Tracing Jacobs' coin back to its original owner is quite difficult. According to his account, he obtained this piece circa 1880. Since Peterson reportedly still had his example when he gave his interview in 1889, this could not be his coin. Similarly, we know the whereabouts of the Taylor specimen in 1880, so it cannot be that example, either. Nancy Oliver and Richard Kelly believe this coin is the one sent to Memminger, but John Leonard Riddell cannot be completely ruled out as the original owner. Oliver and Kelly have also tentatively linked this piece to former Confederate General Francis T. Nicholls, in 1866, and his son, Thomas, circa 1879. The Nicholls attribution fits well with Taylor's description of "a Confederate Officer of this city, who transmits it to his son as a souvenir of his father's service in the Confederate cause." It also neatly fills most of the chronological gap between Memminger in 1861 and Jacobs in 1880. Still, we have to caution that the pedigree of this specimen before 1910 is conjectural.

After 1910, the history of this coin is well-established, as it became a highlight of some of the greatest coin collections of all time. Elder purchased this example from Jacobs in 1912 and sold it to prominent Wisconsin collector Henry Olsen Granberg. It later passed to Baltimore numismatist Waldo Newcomer and super-collector "Colonel" E.H.R. Green. After Green's death, the partnership of Eric P. Newman and St. Louis coin dealer B.G. Johnson acquired this piece from his estate. Newman eventually purchased the coin for \$4,000, and exhibited it in his Mercantile Money Museum in St. Louis. It has been the property of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society for many years. Despite its relatively long pedigree, this is its first public offering, and it is the last of the four Confederate half dollars to appear in a public auction.

The Other Two Confederate Half Dollars

The Partrick specimen of the Confederate half dollar can be traced with certainty only back to 1961, when a coin dealer named Ted Schnur sold it to New York City coin dealer John J. Ford at the New York Metropolitan Coin Convention. Both men believed the coin was a Scott Restrike at the time, but Ford and his associate, Paul Franklin, soon recognized it as an Original. Ford retained the coin for his private collection until October of 2003. When Ford's collection was sold in a series of public auctions by Stack's, his Confederate half dollar was purchased by Donald G. Partrick for \$632,500. More recently, this PR30 NGC coin sold in lot 5847 of the Donald G. Partrick Collection (Heritage, 1/2015), for \$881,250. The earlier history of this piece is controversial. Many numismatists believe it once belonged to CSA President Jefferson Davis, after being forwarded to him by Memminger. Others think it was originally given to Riddell, Ames, or Peterson, for various reasons.

The final Confederate half dollar only surfaced in New Orleans in 1971. Its prior history is unknown, but many numismatists believe it was the coin originally presented to John Leonard Riddell. New Orleans coin dealer James Cohen purchased the piece from an elderly man who brought it to his place of business. Cohen believed the piece was an Original, so he showed it to New York coin dealer Lester Merkin. Merkin had the coin examined by Walter Breen, who pronounced it genuine. Merkin then acquired the coin from Cohen, and later sold this fourth example to Colonial specialist Henry P. Kendall. The Kendall specimen was sold, along with the rest of his holdings, in an auction by Stack's in March 2015. The PR40 NGC specimen realized \$646,250.

The history of the Original 1861 Confederate half dollar is remarkable for its paucity of auction appearances. The issue has been recognized and widely sought-after in the numismatic community for 138 years, but this appearance marks only the sixth time a specimen has been offered at public auction. For a stretch of 93 years, from 1910 to 2003, no example of the Confederate half dollar was publicly offered. Other coins of comparable rarity, like the 1913 Liberty nickel, appear with much greater frequency. A unique combination of circumstances has presented fortunate collectors with an unprecedented number of chances to acquire this fantastic rarity in recent years. All three available coins have now appeared at auction since 2015. The chances of another auction appearance of this issue in the near future are extremely small.



Physical Description

Neither Chief Coiner B.F. Taylor nor Engraver A.H.M. Peterson had extensive experience engraving dies for coinage, and the Confederate reverse is obviously the product of an inexperienced die-sinker. As Melter and Refiner M.F. Bonzano related in a letter to Mint Director James Kimball on November 4, 1887, Peterson “produced a half dollar die of such high relief as rendered it impractical for use in a coining press.” The dies were burnished by foreman Conrad Schmidt and the four coins were struck in proof format “by successive blows of a screw press.” Although some researchers dispute the proof status of the Confederate half dollar, they have historically been known as proofs and NGC certifies them accordingly.

The present coin is tied with the Henry P. Kendall specimen for second-finest known honors. Both coins have been certified in the identical PR40 grade by NGC, considerably finer than the PR30 John Ford/Donald Partrick specimen that sold for a record price of \$881,250 in January 2015. A comparison of the two PR40 coins reveals this piece has better-preserved surfaces, with less granularity and fewer abrasions than the Kendall specimen. On the other hand, the Kendall coin has sharper details, with less wear on Liberty’s hair and bodice than the coin offered here. The famous die crack from the rim to Liberty’s nose shows faintly on this specimen. Both coins show some localized softness on the central reverse, with some weakness in the vertical bars of the shield, but the peripheral reverse elements of this piece were strongly impressed, in high relief, and only light wear is evident on that side of the coin. The pleasing, slightly prooflike surfaces are blanketed in attractive shades of lavender-gray and golden-brown toning.

The finest known, fully proof B.F. Taylor example is included in the collection of the American Numismatic Society and forever off the market, so this coin represents the finest available technical quality for this storied issue. The CAC sticker attests to its outstanding visual appeal. Only three examples of the 1861 Original Confederate half dollar are available to collectors, and the other two specimens recently changed ownership and are once again in strong hands. It may be decades before eager collectors have another chance to obtain an example of this iconic numismatic treasure. Prospective bidders should plan accordingly.

Roster of 1861 Confederate Half Dollars

The early histories of most of the coins are conjectural, due to contradictory accounts in the press and lack of official documentation.

1. Proof. Chief Coiner B.F. Taylor of the New Orleans Mint in April of 1861; Ebenezer Locke Mason; John Walter Scott; John W. Scott Collection (Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 3/1882), lot 163, unsold; Edgar H. Adams, circa 1910; William Lukens Collection (Thomas Elder, 3/1910), lot 552, unsold; Edgar H. Adams retained ownership and exhibited the coin at the 1914 ANS Exhibition; David Proskey in 1918; purchased by J. Sanford Saltus along with the die for \$3,000; presented to the American Numismatic Society on July 30, 1918.

2. PR40 NGC. Possibly CSA Secretary of the Treasury Christopher Memminger in April of 1861; possibly former Confederate General Francis T. Nicholls, circa 1866; passed to his son, Thomas Nicholls, circa 1879 (thanks to Richard Kelly and Nancy Oliver for this information); found in a roll of change by Mark Jacobs, of Rondout, New York, circa 1880; Thomas Elder in 1912; H.O. Granberg; Waldo Newcomer; “Colonel” E.H.R. Green, via B. Max Mehl in 1931; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman/B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$4,000; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. **The present coin.**

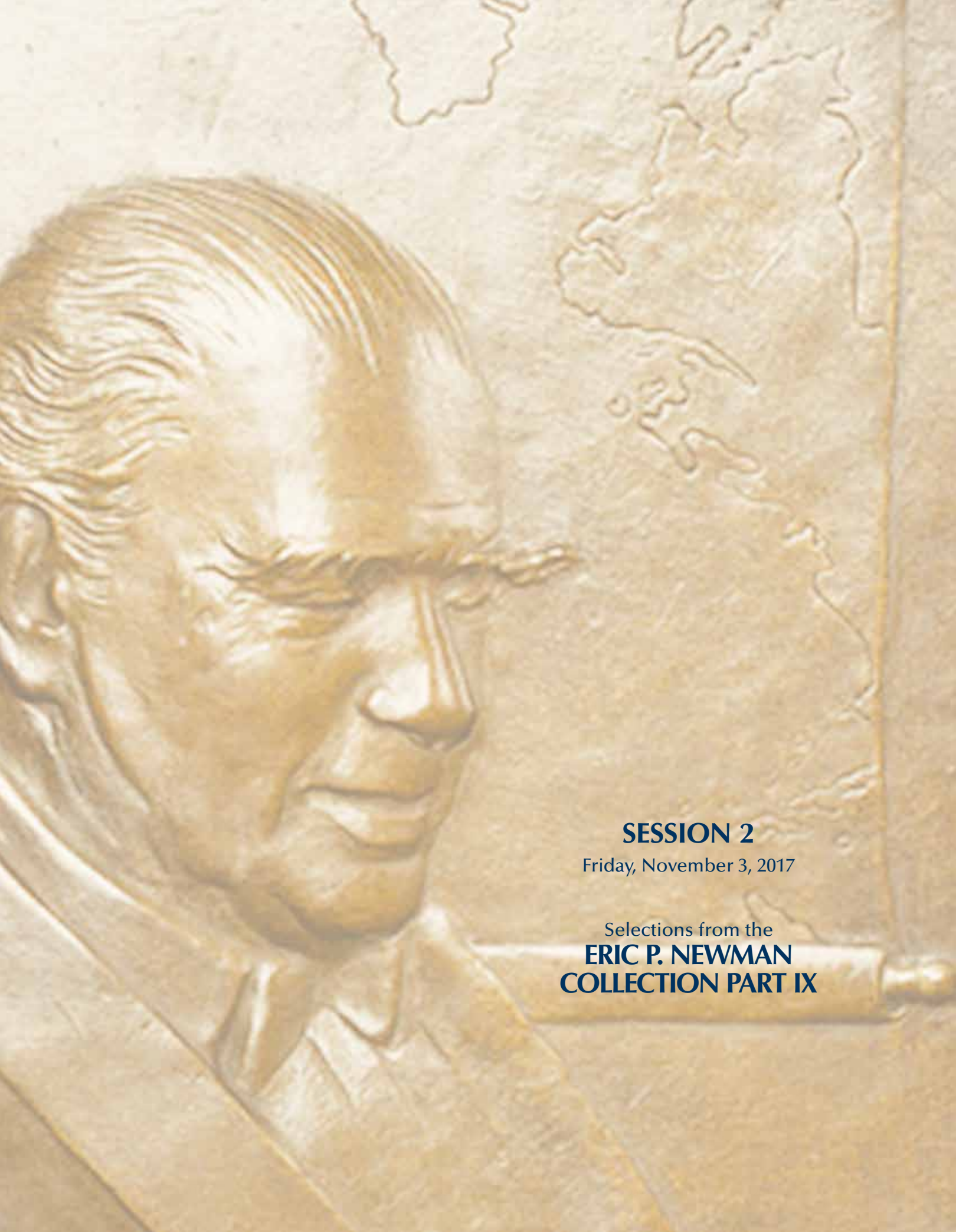
3. PR40 NGC. Possibly John Leonard Riddell, Postmaster of the City of New Orleans in April of 1861; unknown intermediaries, including an unidentified elderly man in New Orleans; purchased by coin dealer James Cohen in 1970; Lester Merkin; sold to Henry P. Kendall on June 21, 1971; Kendall Foundation Collection (Stack’s Bowers, 3/2015), lot 2583, realized \$646,250.

4. PR30 NGC. Possibly CSA President Jefferson Davis in 1861, stolen in 1865; or New Orleans engraver A.H.M. Peterson; unknown intermediaries, coin dealer Ted Schnur; purchased by John J. Ford, Jr. at the New York Metropolitan Coin Convention in 1961; Paul Franklin, briefly; John Ford again; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part I (Stack’s, 10/2003), lot 325, realized \$632,500; Donald Groves Partrick; Partrick Collection, Part I (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5847, realized \$881,250. NGC ID# 2C4P, PCGS# 340401

End of Session One







SESSION 2

Friday, November 3, 2017

Selections from the
ERIC P. NEWMAN
COLLECTION PART IX



15200 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet, Noe-15, W-830, Salmon 1-A, R.5, Fine 12 NGC. 63.4 grains. Die alignment: 360°. The Noe-15 is generally regarded as the first Small Planchet Pine Tree Shilling variety to be produced, probably around 1675. This piece bears a pleasing pink-tan hue over smooth surfaces, with bold detail for the grade assigned. A small planchet flaw at the 6 o'clock rim is as struck. The coin is a bit off-center, though the reverse maintains a strong NEW ENGLAND, 1652, and XII. Listed on page 41 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2ARZ, PCGS# 24

15201 (1670-75) St. Patrick Farthing, Breen-208, W-11500, VF25 NGC. Die alignment: 360°. A well-struck example of these intriguing coins, with unusually distinct design elements and legends. Struck on a somewhat irregular planchet, testifying to the rugged conditions under which they circulated, the piece features light tan coloration with occasional darker spots and smooth surfaces. The brass splasher added to the crown is prominent. Listed on page 43 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# AUAR, PCGS# 42

15202 (1670-75) St. Patrick Halfpenny, Vlack 1-A, Breen-200, W-11540, VF25 NGC. Die alignment: 360°. King David's features are distinct on the obverse of this conservatively graded halfpenny, which boasts full legends and clear harp strings. The reverse is choice and well-centered with strong detail and exceptional coloration. A key reverse diagnostic is the absence of the shamrock's stem extending below Patrick's hand. Listed on page 43 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# AUAS, PCGS# 46

15203 (1670-75) St. Patrick Halfpenny, Vlack 4-E, Breen-204, W-11540, VF25 NGC. Die alignment: 360°. A distinctly stringed harp and a bright brass splasher to the crown command attention on this piece, which is more weakly struck at the obverse peripheries. Some pitting to the reverse is noted. Breen called this variety "very rare." The St. Patrick coinage has remained a mystery, though it has been collected as part of the New Jersey Colonial series for many years. Listed on page 43 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# AUAS, PCGS# 46

COLONIALS

1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Fine 12 Noe-15, Small Planchet



(1670-75) St. Patrick Farthing, VF25 Breen-208, Nothing Below King



(1670-75) St. Patrick Halfpenny, VF25 Large Letters Both Sides, Vlack 1-A



(1670-75) St. Patrick Halfpenny, VF25 Small Letters Both Sides, Vlack 4-E



**(1688) American Plantations Token
Newman 2-B, Unc Details**



15204 (1688) American Plantations Token, 1/24 Part Real, Newman 2-B, W-1135, R.6 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. Unc. Die alignment: 360°. While tin pest afflicts both sides of this unusual token issue, it remains uncirculated and shows considerable detail with mostly intact surfaces. The American Plantation tokens are the only American Colonial issue struck in tin. Eric P. Newman wrote the standard work on these pieces in 1955 (revised in 1964). Listed on page 43 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

**1722 Rosa Americana Halfpenny, AU53
Martin 3.6-C.2**



15205 1722 Rosa Americana Halfpenny, DEI GRATIA / UTILE, Martin 3.6-C.2, W-1222, R.4, AU53 NGC. 66.8 grains. The surfaces of this piece are mostly brown, with only occasional hints of brass, leading Eric P. Newman to conduct specific gravity testing and record the results (8.27) on his original envelope. An interesting coin that saw little circulation; one can see that the first figure of the date was originally punched where the stop now is. Listed on page 44 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2ASP, PCGS# 113

**1723 Rosa Americana Penny, AU55
Martin 2.7-Eb.3**



15206 1723 Rosa Americana Penny, W-1278, Martin 2.7-Eb.3, R.4, AU55 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. A well-struck example of the distinctive type with UTILE DULCI on a ribbon. Bright brassy surfaces with only a bit of rub to the high points give this piece strong eye appeal. A couple of small marks on George's throat are noted. The reverse is especially attractive, with a bold crowned rose and distinct legends. This example is nicer than the Martin plate coin. Listed on page 45 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2ASR, PCGS# 125

**1723 Rosa Americana Twopence, AU58
Martin 4.5-E.13**



15207 1723 Rosa Americana Twopence, Martin 4.5-E.13, W-1346, R.5, AU58 NGC. 213.3 grains. Die alignment: 180°. An attractive choice for a Colonial-era type set, being just shy of Uncirculated, with a bold, well-centered strike and vibrant brassy surfaces. A very small bit of planchet roughness near the rim at 10 o'clock on the obverse and the corresponding area of the reverse is noted, but this is as struck. A handsome Rosa twopence. Listed on page 45 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2ASZ, PCGS# 128



15208 1724 Hibernia Farthing, Martin 3.22-E.2, W-12610, R.4 — Scratches — NGC Details. AU. Die alignment: 180°. The final date of the Hibernia coinage. This circulated example is a little softly struck toward 8 and 9 o'clock of the obverse. The obverse scratches are not immediately obvious to the naked eye. The reverse is a bit soft, and has a couple of darker spots, but on the whole is rather nice. These have been found to some small extent in archaeological contexts in this country. Listed on page 47 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15209 1724 Hibernia Halfpenny, Martin 8.1-L.3, W-13730, R.5, AU53 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. An attractive example of a scarcer variety of Hibernia halfpenny. Well centered and struck, this would make a good addition to either a variety or type set. The reverse details are sharp, especially noticeable in the harp, which is often found weak. Rich golden-brown toning is found on both sides. Only a bit of circulation rub can be seen in the high points. The tip of George's bust is doubled on this obverse, which is a diagnostic. Listed on page 47 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2ATH, PCGS# 190

15210 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period, Newman 26-Y, W-1680, R.2, MS64 Brown NGC. 115 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Splendid red-brown surfaces catch the eye, particularly on the obverse. A bit softly struck, as always, but well-centered and on good planchet stock. A hoard of over 2,500 Uncirculated Virginia halfpennies was obtained by the Cohen family, probably in Richmond before 1800, and many uncirculated examples can be traced to this accumulation. Listed on page 47 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Richard Picker; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2ATK, PCGS# 240

15211 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, No Period, Newman 3-F, W-1455, R.4, MS63 Brown NGC. 113.8 grains. Die alignment: 180°. An Uncirculated example of what is arguably the only coinage fully authorized and struck to function as an English colonial coinage. Well-struck with pleasant red-brown surfaces very conservatively designated Brown on the holder. The Newman E reverse was reappraised by Eric P. Newman and other scholars of the series in 2005, at which time it was found to be the same as Reverse F and the designation E was discontinued. Listed on page 47 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2ATL, PCGS# 243

1724 Hibernia Farthing, AU Details Martin 3.22-E.2, W-12610



1724 Hibernia Halfpenny, AU53 Martin 8.1-L.3, W-13730



1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS64 Brown Newman 26-Y, with Period



1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS63 Brown No Period, Newman 3-F



**1773 Virginia Halfpenny, VF25
No Period, Newman 9-B**



15212 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, No Period, Newman 9-B, W-1420, R.4, VF25 NGC. 110.5 grains. Die alignment: 180°. This circulated piece features consistent coloration, a slightly uneven strike, and a few old nicks and scratches that have long since toned over. Virginia halfpennies are the only Colonial-era coins routinely encountered in Mint State, and while those are exciting, there is a certain charm to pieces that served their intended purpose as coinage. Listed on page 47 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2ATL, PCGS# 243

**(1694) London Elephant Token, AU58
Thick Planchet, Hodder 2-B**



15213 (1694) London Elephant Token, Thick Planchet, Hodder 2-B, W-12040, R.2, AU58 NGC. Die alignment: 360°. A mellow golden-brown piece with a choice elephant and smooth reverse fields. The plain cross features the dagger in the first quadrant on this variety. Cracks to the first N of LONDON are noticeable. A light scratch through the second R of PRESERVED is noted. A bit of roughness to the rims is mostly attributable to these having been struck on cast planchets. Listed on page 48 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2U3A, PCGS# 55

**1760 Hibernia-Voce Populi Farthing, XF45
Nelson-1, Large Letters**



15214 1760 Hibernia-Voce Populi Farthing, Large Letters, Nelson-1, W-13800, R.5, XF45 NGC. Die alignment: 150°. A choice example of this enigmatic coinage, struck for use in Ireland but occasionally encountered in this country. Smooth surfaces with a lovely chocolate-brown patina and a bold strike make for a strong visual impression. Describing the Voce Populi series in 1905, Philip Nelson opined that the farthings were "of rather superior execution" to the halfpennies. Listed on page 51 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2AUA, PCGS# 256

**1760 Hibernia-Voce Populi Halfpenny, VF35
Nelson 12, P Before Face**



15215 1760 Hibernia-Voce Populi Halfpenny, P Before Face, Nelson-12, Zelinka 15-N, W-13950, R.2, VF35 NGC. Die alignment: 210°. A superior example of the mysterious issue with a P stamped in front of the obverse face. Smooth light-brown surfaces combine with a firm strike to give this piece good eye appeal. The P was thought to refer to *Princeps* Charles Edward until Nelson suggested that John Hely-Hutchinson, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, was intended. However, as Hely-Hutchinson did not assume that position until 1775, this appears to be erroneous. Listed on page 51 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2AUE, PCGS# 271



15216 1778-1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, Without Wreath, Copper, Betts-562, W-1730, R.3, VF30 NGC. 140.5 grains. Die alignment: 180°. An interesting example of this controversial type. These pieces are often referred to as medals. If that is accurate, this was obviously someone's pocket-piece. But possibly it did in fact circulate, as a token would. Still attractive, with uniform wear and just a bit of reverse spotting. The silver wash this piece was clearly given highlights the question of their exact composition. Eric P. Newman recorded the specific gravity of this example as 8.3. Listed on page 52 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2AUM, PCGS# 576

15217 1720-A France 1/3 Ecu, Crowned L's, Paris Mint, Gadoury-305, Hodder-2, AU58 NGC. Die alignment: 150°. A beautiful example of the first of two distinct types of 1/3 ecu issued in 1720. Original surfaces with undisturbed cabinet toning and an exceptional strike provide great eye appeal, and only the slightest bit of rub keeps this coin from the Mint State category. A small scratch is visible under magnification to the left of the king's eye. This type is known as a "petit Louis d'argent" to French collectors, a name often used by Colonial collectors as well. Listed on page 54 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15218 1720-A France 20 Sols Livre d'Argent, Paris Mint, Gadoury-296, Hodder-1, MS63 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. A lovely piece, with a firm strike and iridescent toning in the peripheries. Some hairlines on the obverse are noted, particularly at the king's throat. A small reverse scratch extends from NOMEN to the crown, but can barely detract from the coin's eye appeal. These were struck as *livres d'argent* under an edict of December 4, 1719, setting their value at 20 sols or 1/6 ecu, though this valuation did not last for long. Listed on page 54 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 6B2P, PCGS# 1001754

15219 1720-AA France Liard, Metz Mint, Gadoury-270, Hodder-1, MS64 Brown NGC. Die alignment: 150°. A beautiful example of this scarce John Law issue. Reddish-brown surfaces (conservatively designated brown by NGC, but noted as "red" on Eric P. Newman's original envelope) and a strong obverse strike provide exceptional eye appeal. A few darker spots are noted, but do not detract. Although more softly struck, the reverse remains impressive. This is finer than any of the examples of the type in the Ford collection, which did not include this date/mint combination. Listed on page 54 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1778-1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, VF30 Without Wreath, Copper, W-1730



1720-A France 1/3 Ecu, Crowned L's, AU58 Gadoury-305, Hodder-2



1720-A France 20 Sols Livre d'Argent, MS63 Gadoury-296, Hodder-1



1720-AA France Liard, MS64 Brown Gadoury-270, Hodder-1



**1720-BB France Liard, XF45
Gadoury-270, Hodder-1**



15220 1720-BB France Liard, Strasbourg Mint, Gadoury-270, Hodder-1, XF45 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. The obverse exhibits some roughness at 11 o'clock, and a few darker areas are noted on the light brown surfaces. The reverse was struck from a late state of the die, with considerable crumbling; a patch of corrosion can be seen at REX. All 1720-dated liards of the *buste enfantin* type are considered to be John Law issues and are traditionally included in the series of French Colonial coinage used in North America. Listed on page 54 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

**1721-H French Colonies 9 Deniers, VF35
W-11830, Martin 3.1-B.1**



15221 1721-H French Colonies 9 Deniers, La Rochelle Mint, W-11830, Martin 3.1-B.1, R.3, VF35 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. A crudely engraved variety, and a late state of the obverse with considerable die rust to the legends between 3 and 7 o'clock. Its primitive characteristics aside, this is a well-preserved example. The only problem worth mentioning is a short dig in the central reverse that toned over a very long time ago. The 9 denier pieces were struck on copper flans prepared in Sweden and purchased by Law's Compagnie des Indes. Listed on page 55 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

**1721-B French Colonies 9 Deniers, VF25
W-11825, Martin 1.5-A.5**



15222 1721-B French Colonies 9 Deniers, Rouen Mint, W-11825, Martin 1.5-A.5, R.3, VF25 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. The scarcest date/mint combination of the 9 denier series. This example features a very late state of the obverse die, with the crack at B extending into the adorsed and crossed L's: this must be nearly terminal and is considerably later than the pieces depicted in Martin. The coin is well centered and struck, with the obverse between 12 and 2 o'clock being weak and lighter in color. A very nice representative of this difficult issue. Listed on page 55 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2AYH, PCGS# 158632

**1721-H French Colonies 9 Deniers,
VF Details
W-11830, Martin 2.23-B.5**



15223 1721-H French Colonies 9 Deniers, La Rochelle Mint, W-11830, Martin 2.23-B.5, R.5 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VF. Die alignment: 210°. While bearing evidence of ground corrosion, this remains an interesting die variety with a high-sitting crown touching the legend. The 9 denier coins were not widely accepted in Canada as their intrinsic value was only about 6 deniers. They were mostly returned to France, which then foisted them upon their Louisiana holdings at a reduced valuation. Listed on page 55 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



15224 1722/1-H French Colonies 9 Deniers, La Rochelle Mint, W-11835, Martin 2.27-C.6, R.6, XF40 NGC. Die alignment: 210°. A very scarce die variety of the popular overdate type. The coin is well centered and features uniform tan surfaces. The obverse exhibits a dramatic break at DIC of BENEDICTUM, another in the second quadrant of the crown, and smaller breaks in MIN of DOMINI, suggesting that the die failed soon after striking this piece. Listed on page 55 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2AYK, PCGS# 170195

15225 1722/1-H French Colonies 9 Deniers, La Rochelle Mint, W-11835, Martin 2.25-C.6, R.4 — **Environmental Damage** — NGC **Details**. XF. Die alignment: 210°. An overdate variety, and a distinct *Guide Book* type. Strong central devices give this piece some nice eye appeal despite the damage. Unlike most of the “John Law issues,” the copper 9 deniers were forbidden to circulate in France and were expressly struck for the American colonies. Listed on page 55 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15226 1722-H French Colonies 9 Deniers, La Rochelle Mint, W-11840, Martin 2.33-D.4, R.4, VG10 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. While a worn example, the obverse die break is considerably more advanced than on either piece depicted in Martin. The break begins in the second quadrant of the crown, extending down through the left side of the adorsed and crossed L's, clean through to the B of BENEDICTUM. In addition to North America, the 1721-22 French 9 deniers also circulated in the French Caribbean and on the island of Réunion. Listed on page 55 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2AYJ, PCGS# 158629

15227 1740-AA French Colonies Half Sou Marque, Metz Mint, Vlack 324, R.1, AU50 NGC. First semester. Die alignment: 180°. A high-grade example, attractively toned a golden-gray. A few spots are on either side, but nothing in the way of problems. The reverse is more softly struck than the obverse, which is typical for the issue. This was the only year in which half sou marques were struck in Metz. Listed on page 55 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2AVN, PCGS# 158616

1722/1-H French Colonies 9 Deniers, XF40 W-11835, Martin 2.27-C.6



1722/1-H French Colonies 9 Deniers, XF Details

W-11835, Martin 2.25-C.6



1722-H French Colonies 9 Deniers, VG10 W-11840, Martin 2.33-D.4



1740-AA French Colonies Half Sou Marque Vlack 324, AU50



1740-B French Colonies Half Sou Marque
Vlack 298, VF35



15228 1740-B French Colonies Half Sou Marque, Rouen Mint, Vlack 298, R.3, VF35 NGC. First semester. Die alignment: 180°. A handsome piece, well-preserved with strong details. The obverse has a bit of surface roughness, common on these billon coins, but the silver wash with which these pieces were treated after striking remains fairly bright on this example. A small mark to the left of the crown is noted. The reverse is more muted, but is largely problem-free. This was the only year in which half sou marques were struck in Rouen. Listed on page 55 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
 Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1740-G French Colonies Half Sou Marque
Vlack 301, Unc Details



15229 1740-G French Colonies Half Sou Marque, Poitiers Mint, Vlack 301, R.3 — Bent — NGC Details. Unc. First semester. Die alignment: 180°. Bright and Uncirculated, but with a slight bend. A very strong strike can best be seen in the remarkable detail in the obverse's crossed branches. The surfaces are a bit oxidized, but remain vibrant and attractive. Vlack points out that this issue was engraved by an unknown apprentice instead of the usual chief engraver, as evidenced by the use of the unidentified dog's-head *différent* to the left of the date. This was the only year in which half sou marques were struck in Poitiers. Listed on page 55 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
 Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1739-D French Colonies Sou Marque
Vlack 71, MS61



15230 1739-D French Colonies Sou Marque, Lyon Mint, Vlack 71, R.1, MS61 NGC. First semester. Die alignment: 180°. Pale golden-gray surfaces with slate-colored features make this Uncirculated sou marque a perfect choice for a Colonial-era type set. The silvering is intact, and the strike, while typically soft, is even and clear. These billon coins were circulating in North America for some time before they were given explicit sanction to do so by the French crown, and they played an important role in promoting commerce in the French Colonial possessions. Listed on page 55 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
 Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2AW7, PCGS# 168194

1739-H French Colonies Sou Marque
Vlack 95, MS64



15231 1739-H French Colonies Sou Marque, La Rochelle Mint, Vlack 95, R.4, MS64 NGC. First semester. Die alignment: 180°. A lustrous Choice Uncirculated example of this French billon issue very rarely encountered in this state of preservation. The coin's silvering is fully intact and has developed an attractive golden toning that contrasts with the darker gray of the legends and devices for a very appealing visual impression. This date/mint combination was lacking from the extensive Ford collection sold in 2006. NGC population 1 with 0 higher (9/17). Listed on page 55 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
 Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2AWA, PCGS# 159730



15232 1740-E French Colonies Sou Marque, Tours Mint, Vlack 78a, R.8 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. First semester. Die alignment: 180°. An extremely rare subvariety of an already rare date/mint combination, being the perfect date variant without a stop after the G in the reverse's D G FR. Toned gold in the fields, the original silver wash is present in the more protected areas. A reverse rim cud can be seen at 3 o'clock. While the Ford collection included a 1740-E, his example was of the slightly more common subvariety with a stop after G. Listed on page 55 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15233 1742-BB French Colonies Sou Marque, Strasbourg Mint, 1742/1 Overdate, Vlack 255a, R.4, MS63 NGC. First semester. Die alignment: 165°. A bold example of this overdate, with the 1 distinctly visible under the 2. This lovely piece has full silvering and a decent strike to accompany its high technical grade. A reverse die crack can be observed from the rim above the D in LUD through the fleur-de-lis below. Listed on page 55 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15234 1767-A French Colonies Copper Sou, Paris Mint, Vlack 1-A, No RF Counterstamp — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Die alignment: 180°. A bold example of this intriguing issue, one of only a small fraction of these pieces without an RF counterstamp. Both the central devices and peripheral legends are boldly struck, though the obverse, as usual, appears a bit soft. These pieces are a legitimate part of the French Colonial series, though any circulation in the Louisiana territory was unofficial. Listed on page 55 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15235 1767-A French Colonies Copper Sou, Paris Mint, Vlack 5-E, RF Counterstamp, XF45 NGC. Die alignment: 195°. A mid-grade example, with light brown coloration and slightly rough surfaces. Struck from a late state of the reverse die, exhibiting serious wear in the peripheral legends, including the start of a retained cud at the I of BENEDICTUM. The counterstamp on this example is Vlack G. Listed on page 55 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2AYM, PCGS# 158637

1740-E French Colonies Sou Marque Extremely Rare Vlack 78a, AU Details



1742-BB French Colonies Sou Marque Vlack 255a Overdate, MS63



1767-A French Colonies Copper Sou No RF Counterstamp Vlack 1-A, AU Details



1767-A French Colonies Copper Sou Vlack 5-E, RF Counterstamp, XF45



**1767-A French Colonies Copper Sou
Vlack 2-B, RF Counterstamp, XF45**



15236 1767-A French Colonies Copper Sou, Paris Mint, Vlack 2-B, RF Counterstamp, XF45 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. A nicely centered and punched counterstamp make this example of the 1767 Colonial coinage an attractive selection. Original surfaces show a little green in places, but nothing too advanced. Struck from a worn state of the reverse die, with crumbling seen at the end of NOMEN. The counterstamp on this example is Vlack G, showing the break starting at the end of the F's mid-stroke: this is a variety/counterstamp combination not recorded by Vlack. Listed on page 55 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2AYM, PCGS# 158637

**1767-A French Colonies Copper Sou
Vlack 1-A, RF Counterstamp, VF30**



15237 1767-A French Colonies Copper Sou, Paris Mint, Vlack 1-A, RF Counterstamp, VF30 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. An attractive mid-grade example of this French Colonial coinage, featuring nice coloration with bold details and a firmly impressed counterstamp. Struck at the Paris Mint during the *Ancien Régime*, these pieces were reissued after the French Revolution with an RF (République Française) counterstamp. The counterstamp on this example is Vlack M, which was previously unrecorded on the 1-A die variety. Rarely encountered, as here, with a tiny planchet clip to the left. Listed on page 55 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2AYM, PCGS# 158637

**1767-A French Colonies Copper Sou
Vlack 1-A, RF Counterstamp, Fine 15**



15238 1767-A French Colonies Copper Sou, Paris Mint, Vlack 1-A, RF Counterstamp, Fine 15 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. A well-circulated example of this Colonial coinage, with light brown coloring, clear legends, and a distinct counterstamp. The reverse die break linking DOMINI and BENEDICTUM can clearly be observed. The 1767 pieces reissued with an RF counterstamp were primarily intended for circulation in the West Indies. The counterstamp on this example is Vlack G. Listed on page 55 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2AYM, PCGS# 158637

**1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, AU50
Pointed Rays, Large US, Crosby 1-A**



15239 1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Large US, Crosby 1-A, W-1860, R.4, AU50 NGC. Die alignment: 210°. A rich, red-brown patina makes this problem-free Nova a handsome representative of the type. The typically uneven strike can be seen on the reverse, where LIBERTAS is much bolder than JUSTITIA. Mike Ringo punch-linked the Crosby 1-A Nova Constellatio to the Georgivs Triumpho token and other coppers of the day, indicating that its origins are different than other varieties in the series. Listed on page 56 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



15240 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, Blunt Rays, CONSTELATIO, Crosby 1-B, W-1880, R.4, XF45 NGC. Die alignment: 210°. A problem-free example of this distinctive *Guide Book* type, with mellow brown coloration and just enough wear to show that these coins played a real role in commerce and were not just novelties. The bold reverse die break can clearly be seen above the date. Eric P. Newman wrote a masterful overview of this series in the 1995 *Coinage of the Americas* Conference proceedings. Listed on page 56 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15241 1787 Massachusetts Cent, R. 3-G, W-6090, R.3 — Rev Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Die alignment: 180°. Smooth surfaces and a firm strike combine to make a pleasing Massachusetts cent, though the reverse has been artificially colored — a pity, since the surfaces are so well preserved that minor die adjustments and other markings can easily be examined under magnification. Listed on page 61 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15242 1788 Massachusetts Cent, R. 11-E, W-6300, R.4, XF45 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. A problem-free, circulated Massachusetts cent: a good choice for a modest type collection. Medium brown coloration and original surfaces. According to the Bowers *Colonial Encyclopedia*, no examples of this die variety are known in mint state. Listed on page 61 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2WNJ, PCGS# 311

15243 1785 Connecticut Copper, Bust Right, M. 3.4-F.2, W-2345, R.2 — Rev Damage — NGC Details. XF. Die alignment: 180°. A scrape to the reverse is all that keeps this otherwise well-preserved Connecticut copper from being a choice example. It is well-struck, with bold details and good coloration. An old mark to the obverse shoulder is toned and doesn't detract. This is the only use of the reverse die, with its distinctive INDE / ETLIR appearance (the R actually being a defective B). Listed on page 63 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, XF45 Blunt Rays, CONSTELATIO, Crosby 1-B



1787 Massachusetts Cent, Unc Details Ryder 3-G



1788 Massachusetts Cent, XF45 Ryder 11-E



1785 Connecticut Copper, XF Details Bust Right, Miller 3.4-F.2



**1785 Connecticut Copper, XF40
African Head, Miller 4.1-F.4**



**1786 Connecticut Copper, XF Details
ETLIB INDE, Miller 2.1-A**



**1786 Connecticut Copper, VF35
Draped Bust Left, Miller 6-K, Ex: Hall**



**1787 Connecticut Copper, XF40
Muttonhead Variety, Miller 1.2-C**



15244 1785 Connecticut Copper, African Head, M. 4.1-F.4, W-2355, R.1, XF40 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. A well above-average example of this popular variety, with a firmly struck bust and fully readable legends that are only a bit soft in the peripheries (they often come much weaker). The reverse is not quite as bold, but this is normal. Liberty and most of the legends are fairly distinct, while the date is weaker. The coin's color is a pleasing medium-brown and, save for a few flecks of green on both sides, the surfaces are hard. Listed on page 63 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 4G7F, PCGS# 319

15245 1786 Connecticut Copper, ETLIB INDE, M. 2.1-A, W-2465, R.3 — Tooled — NGC Details. XF. Die alignment: 330°. Strong detail and an even dark brown patina catch the eye, while a dramatic planchet split transverses much of the obverse. The fields have been smoothed a bit, but this remains an attractive example. While not an especially scarce die variety, the Miller 2.1-A is rare when seen as a distinct type, here defined by its transposed reverse legend. Listed on page 63 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15246 1786 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, M. 6-K, W-2690, R.5, VF35 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. Golden-tan coloring, mostly smooth fields, and a firm strike give the obverse strong eye appeal. The reverse is more unevenly struck, but is essentially problem-free. That this specimen belonged to early collector and author Dr. Thomas Hall makes it a special coin indeed. The 1786 Draped Bust Left type is considerably scarcer than the Mailed Bust Left of the same year. Listed on page 63 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B2J, PCGS# 337

15247 1787 Connecticut Copper, Muttonhead Variety, M. 1.2-C, W-2720, R.3, XF40 NGC. Die alignment: 210°. A very boldly struck example of this popular *Guide Book* variety, with a particularly distinct CONNEC (often found weak to the point of illegibility on these). The reverse is more softly struck, with some residual planchet roughness seen in the center, but still with firm devices, a clear date, and readable legends (though LIB is faint). There are a few old scratches on the obverse bust, but the surfaces are generally a smooth medium-brown. Listed on page 63 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B2M, PCGS# 343



15248 1787 Connecticut Copper, Horned Bust, M. 4-L, W-2810, R.1, AU50 NGC. Die alignment: 210°. Light golden-tan surfaces predominate on this *Guide Book* variety, with a couple of carbon spots noted on the obverse and a small patch of red on the reverse globe. The obverse is struck off-center, while the reverse is only slightly so. The distinctive die break that gives this variety its name is clearly visible on this example, extending between the figure's chin and the UC of AUCTORI. Listed on page 63 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B2T, PCGS# 364

15249 1787 Connecticut Copper, Laughing Head, M. 6.2-M, W-2825, R.4, XF40 NGC. Die alignment: 210°. The scarcer of the two Laughing Head varieties, so called because of the facial expression on the fairly crude obverse figure (Eric P. Newman referred to this on his original envelope as the "Simple Head," using Crosby's nomenclature). Generally problem-free and appealing. A tiny planchet cutter mark at 9 o'clock obverse is noted. Both sides are consistently struck, though the reverse is softer as always. This is the only use of the obverse die. Listed on page 63 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B2W, PCGS# 358

15250 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, M. 11.1-E, W-2870, R.2 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. VF. Die alignment: 210°. An attractive piece, if unevenly struck and cleaned long ago. The obverse is well-struck on most of the upper half while being weaker on the lower. The reverse features a strong date and boldly engraved Liberty. The Miller E reverse is used on a total of three varieties, and features a very wide space between the I and B of LIB, the last letter of which is misshapen. This is the only use of the obverse die. Listed on page 63 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15251 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, M. 19-g.4, W-3050, R.3, AU53 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. A splendid coin, well-struck, nicely centered, and with an attractive caramel brown patina. A few nicks to the obverse effigy's face and a couple of bright spots above TOR are noted. The reverse is just lovely, with full legends and a well-rendered Liberty above a clear date. Superior to the Ford specimen, which was struck on a flawed planchet. This is the only use of either die. Listed on page 64 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B33, PCGS# 370

1787 Connecticut Copper, AU50 Horned Bust, Miller 4-L



1787 Connecticut Copper, XF40 Laughing Head, Miller 6.2-M



1787 Connecticut Copper, VF Details Mailed Bust Left, Miller 11.1-E



1787 Connecticut Copper, AU53 Draped Bust Left, Miller 19-g.4



**1787 Connecticut Copper, AU55
Draped Bust Left, Miller 33.34-Z.11**



**1787 Connecticut Copper, AU50
ETLIR, Miller 37.1-cc.1**



**1788 Connecticut Copper, AU Details
Mailed Bust Right, Miller 2-D**



**1788 Connecticut Copper, XF40
Mailed Bust Left, Miller 12.1-F.1**



15252 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, M. 33.34-Z.11, R.5, W-3860, AU55 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. Golden-tan, problem-free surfaces and a firm, well-centered strike give this copper strong eye appeal. Both dies were used extensively, with the Z.11 reverse being married to six different obverses. This overuse can be seen here, as the obverse is cracked across from 12 to 6 o'clock with another crack developing horizontally in front of the chin. The reverse has a cud forming at the T of ET, with cracking around ET and through the final 7 of the date. Listed on page 64 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B33, PCGS# 370

15253 1787 Connecticut Copper, ETLIR, M. 37.1-cc.1, W-4100, R.4, AU50 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. A pleasing Connecticut copper, with a well-centered and consistent strike and a mellow golden-tan patina. The fields are smooth except where disrupted by slight irregularities in the die. Full legends and a clear date make this a nice example of this *Guide Book* variety. The B at the end of LIB was poorly punched or excessively lapped, making it resemble an R. This is the only use of either die. Listed on page 64 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B36, PCGS# 391

15254 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, M. 2-D, W-4405, R.1 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Die alignment: 150°. A fascinating piece for the die state aficionado, with both dies being very late. The obverse is breaking apart in at least three places, with a massive cud at the shoulder. The reverse has a substantial break at the E of ET and longer cracks at the I and B of LIB. The coin retains strong detail, though the coloration is indeed questionable. Listed on page 64 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15255 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, M. 12.1-F.1, W-4520, R.5, XF40. NGC. Die alignment: 180°. The obverse bust is pleasant and well-rendered on this final-year Connecticut issue. The strike is uneven, bolder toward the top of the obverse and the bottom of the reverse, with a particularly strong date. What may appear at first to be roughness or scratches near Liberty's knees is in fact in the die. The coin has light brown coloration and only a few planchet striations or voids near the bust shoulder and Liberty's head. Listed on page 64 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B3B, PCGS# 403



15256 1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, M. 16.1-D, W-4595, R.3, AU55 NGC. Die alignment: 210°. Uniform golden-brown surfaces with some slight roughness through CONNEC and the usual central weakness to the obverse die. Faint remnants of planchet striations can be seen from the bust to AUCTORI. The D reverse has a significant break at the E of ET, a small crack at the I of LIB, and a long crack at the following B; it appears to be slightly earlier in state than the Miller 2-D in this sale. A very nice copper. Listed on page 64 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B3D, PCGS# 409

15257 1747 Georgivs II, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 1-47A, W-7660, R.5 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VF. Die alignment: 330°. A bold example of this issue, the only George II type attributed to Machin's Mills. The obverse legends are distinct; while the bust is a bit weakly struck, it retains fine detail even in the hair. The reverse features a clear Britannia, legend, and (most importantly) date. Both sides show some pitting, with the obverse bearing a corrosion spot at the laurel wreath. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15258 1747 Georgivs II, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 1-47A, W-7660, R.5, VG10 NGC. Die alignment: 360°. A circulated example of this backdated variety, with strong detail for the grade assigned. Chocolate brown surfaces with light tan highlights predominate, with some oxidation to the reverse. Machin's Mills began producing counterfeit halfpennies in 1787, which is the earliest this "1747" piece could have been created. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B3U, PCGS# 445

15259 1747 Georgivs II, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 1-47A, W-7660, R.5, VG8 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. Although a heavily circulated example of this variety, it is also rather choice, with smooth surfaces, a full date, and original coloration. Weakly struck in the center, as usual, most noticeably on the obverse. All features and legends are visible, even if soft. A very small planchet clip at 5 o'clock of the obverse lends the piece additional character. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Capital Coin (1966); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B3U, PCGS# 445

1788 Connecticut Copper, AU55 Draped Bust Left, Miller 16.1-D



1747 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF Details Backdated Vlack 1-47A



1747 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VG10 Vlack 1-47A



1747 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VG8 Vlack 1-47A



**1771 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Fine Details
Vlack 2-71A**



15260 1771 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 2-71A, W-7670, R.4 — **Damaged** — NGC Details. **Fine**. Die alignment: 210°. A well-struck piece, with a perfectly centered obverse showing strong detail (including the lack of a stop after GEORGIVS, one of the diagnostics of the die). The post-strike damage is most notable toward 6 o'clock of the obverse, though the reverse also bears some scattered marks. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

**1771 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VG Details
Vlack 2-71A**



15261 1771 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 2-71A, W-7670, R.4 — **Environmental Damage** — NGC Details. **VG**. Die alignment: 210°. While ground corrosion has given the coin a dappled appearance, the legends, date, and devices are mostly clear, with the first N of BRITANNIA and first 1 of the date being a bit faint. Machin's Mills coppers dated 1771 are the earliest featuring the bust of George III, though they were in fact struck in the late 1780s. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

**1771 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VG8
Vlack 2-71A**



15262 1771 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 2-71A, W-7670, R.4, VG8 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. Struck slightly off-center, this circulated example has a smooth and pleasant obverse, though a bit of red spotting under the bust and in the letters of REX is noted. The reverse is speckled in both green and red, but is well-struck and more distinct than the obverse, with a clear date. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B3V, PCGS# 448

**1771 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Fine Details
Vlack 3-71B**



15263 1771 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 3-71B, W-7680, R.5 — **Scratches** — NGC Details. **Fine**. Die alignment: 210°. A well-struck example with a particularly pleasing reverse. The obverse bears a series of scratches arcing over the bust, but features full legends and strong detail. The figure of Britannia on the reverse is bold, as is the Union Jack on her shield. The Vlack 3 obverse die is also used with 1774-dated pieces. Eric P. Newman's original envelope notes that the obverse die cracks on this specimen are more developed than they are on his 1774-dated Vlack 3-74A (also in this sale), underscoring the fact that the dates on these pieces are arbitrary. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



15264 1771 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 3-71B, W-7680, R.5, Good 6 NGC. 110 grains. Die alignment: 180°. A well-circulated example of a scarce Machin's Mills variety, with medium brown coloration and microgranular surfaces. The distinctive die cracks below the bust, diagnostic for the obverse die, are clear, as are most of the legends and major features. This was the only use of the reverse die. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B3V, PCGS# 448

15265 1772 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 7-72B, W-7730, R.6+, Fine 15 NGC. Die alignment: 150°. A distinctive variety with GEORGIUS spelled with a U rather than the usual V. The obverse of this piece is just lovely: clean, smooth, bold, and only a bit off-center. The reverse has some pitting, including a few green spots, but is also well struck and clear. Firmly in the condition census for the variety. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Capital Coin (1966); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 451

15266 1772 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 5-72A, W-7710, R.6 — Obv Damage — NGC Details. VF. Die alignment: 150°. A very scarce variety of Machin's Mills halfpenny, and a more pleasing example than suggested by the designation. The surfaces are smooth and the strike reasonably strong. The obverse has a few old scratches, most notable across the neck. A planchet fissure at 12 o'clock should not be confused with deliberate post-strike damage. Overall, a rather attractive piece. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15267 1774 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 3-74A, W-7750, R.4, VG10 NGC. Die alignment: 210°. An attractive coin, conservatively graded. A patch of pitting behind George's head is noted, as are a few pockmarks on the reverse. The Vlack 3 obverse die is also used with 1771-dated pieces. Eric P. Newman's original envelope notes that the obverse die cracks on this specimen are less developed than they are on his 1771-dated Vlack 3-71B (also in this sale), underscoring the fact that these pieces were backdated. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B3Y, PCGS# 454

1771 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Good 6 Vlack 3-71B



1772 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Fine 15 Vlack 7-72B, GEORGIUS Variety



1772 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF Details Vlack 5-72A



1774 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VG10 Vlack 3-74A



**1774 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VG8
Vlack 7-74A, GEORGIUS Variety**



**1774 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF25
Vlack 8-74A**



**1775 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF20
Vlack 4-75A**



**1776 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF30
Vlack 6-76A**



15268 1774 Georgius III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 7-74A, W-7770, R.4, VG8 NGC. Die alignment: 150°. The only 1774 variety with GEORGIUS spelled with a U rather than the usual V (it shares the obverse die with the 1772-dated GEORGIUS variety, which was actually struck later). A well-circulated piece, with a small spot of corrosion under the bust and with a few such spots behind Britannia on the reverse. The Vlack 74A reverse is shared by all 1774 Machin's Mills halfpennies: this is its earliest state, without the die crack that develops. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B3Y, PCGS# 454

15269 1774 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 8-74A, W-7760 (as Vlack 5-74A), R.4, VF25 NGC. Die alignment: 150°. While the grading service has attributed this piece as a Vlack 8-74A, the Vlack 8 die is simply a lapped version of the Vlack 5 die, leading some to designate this die combination as 5-74A. This is a boldly struck example, with some roughness noted in the obverse margins between 6 o'clock and 8 o'clock. The reverse die crack extending from the left of the date up through BR is visible. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B3Y, PCGS# 454

15270 1775 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 4-75A, W-7780, R.4, VF20 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. Struck from the same deeply cut obverse die as the rare 1771 Vlack 4-71C and 4-71D. This is an attractive piece with a pleasing golden-brown coloration and a solid strike. A small spot of corrosion to the right of the date is noted, but there is little else to distract the eye. This is the only die variety for 1775-dated Machin's Mills halfpennies. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B42, PCGS# 457

15271 1776 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 6-76A, W-7790, R.4, VF30 NGC. Die alignment: 150°. A choice example of this popular issue. One of only two varieties of Machin's Mills halfpennies dated 1776, with the other being the rare 9-76B, of which perhaps only a dozen are known. Smooth, glossy surfaces give this piece tremendous eye appeal. The planchet roughness on George's face is commonly encountered, as the die was cut too deeply for it to be stamped smooth in the coining process. Only four graded higher by NGC (8/17). Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B43, PCGS# 460



15272 1776 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 6-76A, W-7790, R.4 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VF. Die alignment: 150°. Characterized by heavy brown surfaces with dark green encrustation, this piece retains its boldly struck devices and clear date. The deeply cut obverse die, with its distinctive bust of George III, was also used in the 1772-dated Vlack 6-72A variety. This variety constitutes the only use of the reverse die. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15273 1776 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 6-76A, W-7790, R.4 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VG. 116 grains. Die alignment: 150°. A lower-grade example of this notable variety, being one of the most affordable 1776-dated American coins available. Microgranular and light in color, the piece appears similar to cast coins, though it is in fact struck (as noted by Eric P. Newman on his original envelope). While heavily circulated, it retains good detail and the date is clear. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15274 1778 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 11-78A, W-7820, R.3, VF30 NGC. 101.3 grains. Die alignment: 150°. A strong example of this variety: a bit soft toward the peripheries (as often seen), but with good detail to the central devices. George's bust is nicely represented, with crisp hair, a full face, and carefully designed mail. Britannia's tunic is well delineated, and the Union Jack shows fully on her shield. Intermittent surface roughness is noted, heavier on the reverse. A well above-average example of this variety, which constitutes the only use of either die. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B45, PCGS# 466

15275 1778 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 11-78A, W-7820, R.3, VG8 NGC. 100 grains. Die alignment: 180°. A well-circulated example of this Machin's Mills issue, with tan features against dark brown fields. A couple of small marks in front of George's face are noted. Britannia is fairly distinct, with a level of detail visible that rivals higher-grade examples of some varieties. The date is mostly clear, with some roughness to the reverse surface. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B45, PCGS# 466

1776 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF Details Vlack 6-76A



1776 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VG Details Vlack 6-76A



1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF30 Vlack 11-78A



1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VG8 Vlack 11-78A



**1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF Details
Vlack 12-78B**



**1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF Details
Vlack 12-78B**



**1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF Details
Vlack 12-78B**



**1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Fine 15
Vlack 12-78B**



15276 1778 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 12-78B, W-7830, R.4 — **Damaged** — NGC Details. VF. 108 grains. Die alignment: 210°. George's bust is boldly struck, with a clearly defined face and distinct hair. GEORGIVS is very clear, through the III REX in front of his face is not. The coin's damage is more obvious on the reverse, where the right-hand rim is affected. The date and Britannia's figure are distinct. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15277 1778 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 12-78B, W-7830, R.4 — **Environmental Damage** — NGC Details. VF. 97.5 grains. Die alignment: 150°. Dark brown surfaces have become oxidized over time, with green deposits present on both sides. The obverse is struck a bit off-center. The piece retains some good detail, especially on the reverse. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15278 1778 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 12-78B, W-7830, R.4 — **Environmental Damage** — NGC Details. VF. 111.5 grains. Die alignment: 210°. The Vlack 12-78B is known for being encountered on rough planchets, and this example is a case in point. George's face remains pleasant and well-defined, though the legends on both sides are often indistinct. It is unclear to what extent the surface roughness is attributable to environmental damage or poor planchet stock. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15279 1778 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 12-78B, W-7830, R.4, **Fine 15** NGC. 89.5 grains. Die alignment: 150°. A well-detailed piece with consistent light-brown coloration and generally smooth surfaces. Both obverse and reverse die diagnostics are distinct. The surfaces are above-average, though some corrosion is noted below the obverse bust and the reverse has some areas of redness. This is the only use of the obverse die. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B45, PCGS# 466



15280 1778 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 13-78B, W-7840, R.5, Fine 15 NGC. 94.8 grains. Die alignment: 180°. A somewhat scarcer die variety. This example has an attractive obverse, circulated but without any major problems. Some light patches of green are noted, but do not appear to have advanced. The top half of the reverse is lightly struck, with the lower half being quite bold in comparison and showing a nice strong date. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B45, PCGS# 466

15281 1778 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 13-78B, W-7840, R.5 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. Fine. 128 grains. Die alignment: 180°. An interesting halfpenny, with it being uncertain whether the intense roughness of much of the right-hand side of the obverse is from post-strike corrosion or pre-strike planchet pitting. George's face is rather clear in comparison to most of the coin. The same cannot be said of Britannia, who disappears into the poor peripheral strike. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15282 1778 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 13-78B, W-7840, R.5 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VG. 95.5 grains. Die alignment: 210°. A well-circulated example with considerable green corrosion on the obverse. The reverse is rather indistinct, though the date is clear. The Vlack 13 obverse die is an interesting one, being also encountered paired with two Connecticut copper reverse dies, as noted on Eric P. Newman's original envelope. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15283 1784 Georgivs III, Imitation Halfpenny, Vlack 14-84A, W-8130, R.6 — Corrosion — NGC Details. Fine. 92.2 grains. Die alignment: 285°. A well-struck example of this mysterious issue. While the obverse is affected by widespread pitting, most of the design remains clear. The reverse is exceptionally strong, with a bold strike and much smoother surfaces. While these are no longer considered to be products of Machin's Mills, they are believed to be of American origin and continue to be collected with the Machin's Mills series. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Fine 15 Vlack 13-78B



1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Fine Details Vlack 13-78B



1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VG Details Vlack 13-78B



1784 Georgivs III Imitation Halfpenny, Fine Details Vlack 14-84A



**1784 Georgivs III Imitation Halfpenny
Vlack 14-84A, Fine Details**



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF40
Vlack 17-87B**



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF40
Vlack 17-87B**



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VG8
Vlack 17-87B**



15284 1784 Georgivs III, Imitation Halfpenny, Vlack 14-84A, W-8130, R.6 — **Environmental Damage** — NGC Details. Fine. 94.9 grains. Die alignment: 285°. An above-average example of this very scarce and intriguing American imitation halfpenny. The Vlack 14-84A is nearly always poorly struck and centered. Even with the microgranularity covering this specimen, the level of detail present here is high. While some obverse details are faint, virtually nothing is completely effaced; likewise, on the reverse, only the first N of BRITANNIA and her hand extending left are lost. A notable piece, very conservatively graded. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Chas. French (11/1967); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15285 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 17-87B, W-7910, R.2, XF40 NGC. 115.0 grains. Die alignment: 180°. An attractive coin, albeit one with an uneven strike, most obvious in the left-hand legends of both sides. The obverse is a consistent chocolate brown; the reverse is a bit lighter in tone. An old scratch across the reverse only detracts a bit from what is a very appealing Britannia with full Union Jack. This is the only use of the reverse die, which is just beginning to show some cracking through the date on this piece. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469

15286 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 17-87B, W-7910, R.2, XF40 NGC. 114.3 grains. Die alignment: 180°. A lovely piece, with rich cherry-brown coloration on both sides. Close examination of the obverse reveals some scattered marks on George's face. The reverse is splendid, with smooth surfaces and bold lettering, date, and devices. A small scratch is noted between the B and Britannia's knee, and a small planchet defect can be seen on her chest, but these barely detract. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469

15287 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 17-87B, W-7910, R.2, VG8 NGC. 105.0 grains. Die alignment: 150°. A good piece for demonstrating the degree to which the economy of the early Republic was dependent on these hard-working imitation halfpennies. This well-circulated example retains decent detail for the grade, with a rather clear date and figure of Britannia. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469



15288 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 18-87C, W-7930, R.4, VF30 NGC. 106.0 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Both sides are dark brown with some microgranularity and tan highlights. The obverse has a couple of small scratches to the back of George's head. The reverse is more softly struck, especially at the peripheries, but has few post-striking issues. This is the only use of the obverse die, which is fairly distinctive with its long-tailed R's. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469

15289 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 19-87C, W-7940, R.2, XF40 NGC. 122.0 grains. Die alignment: 180°. A handsome example of an interesting variety, pairing an obverse only used here with a rather well-traveled reverse. The obverse on this example is from a very late state of the die, with advanced crumbling seen at EX and with a small crack forming between the V and S of GEORGIVS. Both sides show strong detail and have good, though somewhat differing, coloration. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469

15290 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 19-87C, W-7940, R.2, XF40 NGC. Die alignment: 150°. Light brown coloring and strong detail provide good eye appeal to this counterfeit halfpenny. Eric P. Newman used the original envelope for this coin to note the "Heavily broken obv & slightly broken rev die," and one can easily see the small crack forming between the V and S of GEORGIVS and the distinct crack forming over Britannia's head. The obverse crumbling at REX is not as advanced as it gets, but has certainly begun. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469

15291 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 19-87C, W-7940, R.2, XF40 NGC. 126.5 grains. Die alignment: 150°. An early die state of the obverse, without the crack between V and S of GEORGIVS and lacking the die crumbling often seen at REX. The obverse shows consistent medium brown coloring and a crisp strike. A few scratches near the R of REX are noted. The reverse is more varied in coloration, but remains attractive, with firm detail. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469

1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF30 Vlack 18-87C



1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF40 Vlack 19-87C



1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF40 Vlack 19-87C



1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF40 Vlack 19-87C



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny
Vlack 19-87C, Fine Details**



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF Details
Vlack 21-87C**



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU Details
Vlack 21-87D**



**1788 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU55
Vlack 23-88A**



15292 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 19-87C, W-7940, R.2 — **Damaged** — NGC Details. **Fine.** 117.5 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Uniform light brown patina and generally smooth surfaces improve the eye appeal of this piece, which has suffered some digs to George's jaw—probably while it was still in circulation. This is a middle state of the reverse die, with a small crack forming over Britannia's head. The awkwardly lettered obverse die was used only in this combination. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Empire Coin Company; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15293 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 21-87C, W-7960, R.6+ — **Obv Scratched** — NGC Details. **VF.** 111.5 grains. Die alignment: 150°. A respectable circulated example of a very scarce variety, with light brown coloring and mostly smooth surfaces. The obverse scratches are old enough to have mostly faded into the patina. The Vlack 87C reverse was a workhorse die, used with five Machin's Mills obverses and one Vermont obverse (RR-13). The weakness in the legends is partly attributable to the die being in a late state. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15294 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 21-87D, W-7970, R.4 — **Rev Scratched** — NGC Details. **AU.** 118.5 grains. Die alignment: 180°. An early state of this die combination, with only slight fading to the tops of the obverse lettering and showing a full date and BRITANNIA. Bold details and nice coloration, impaired only by a scrape to the top of the reverse that is old enough to have toned over. This is the only use of the reverse die. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15295 1788 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 23-88A, W-8100, R.2, AU55 NGC. 110.5 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Light-brown woodgrain coloration gives this high-grade Machin's Mills halfpenny strong eye appeal. The strike is a bit soft on the left peripheries of both sides, with corresponding areas of boldness to the right. The central devices are also not fully struck, with some marks on George's face from pre-strike planchet roughness. According to Eric P. Newman's original envelope, this piece may be from the Stepney Hoard. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B48, PCGS# 472



15296 1788 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 23-88A, W-8100, R.2, AU53 NGC. 118.5 grains. Die alignment: 180°. A firmer, more consistent strike than often seen provides this piece with a bold visual impression. George's hair is well-detailed and the mostly smooth surfaces have developed an attractive coffee-colored patina. Britannia's facial features are visible. A lovely coin. The obverse die was also used to strike 1787-dated halfpennies, which were in fact struck after this 1788-dated piece. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B48, PCGS# 472

15297 1788 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 23-88A, W-8100, R.2, VF35 NGC. 112.3 grains. Die alignment: 180°. The obverse is choice for the grade, with a decent strike only a bit weak toward the start of GEORGIVS. Nice chocolate-brown coloring gives it strong eye appeal. The reverse is affected only somewhat by a bit of corrosion to the left of the shield and below it. The Vlack 88A reverse die is only found in this combination; it is a well-designed die, with an attractively rendered Britannia. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B48, PCGS# 472

15298 1788 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 23-88A, W-8100, R.2, VF25 NGC. 123.3 grains. Die alignment: 150°. An interesting halfpenny, struck on an unusually large planchet. Somewhat irregularly struck, with GIVS being bolder than the rest of the obverse legends and with BR of BRITANNIA also being stronger than the rest. Essentially problem-free for the grade level. The Vlack 23-88A is the only Machin's Mills variety dated 1788 that is not also considered a Vermont or Connecticut copper. Listed on page 69 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B48, PCGS# 472

15299 1787 Nova Eborac Copper, Seated Left, Breen-986, W-5755, R.3, XF40 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. The general consensus is that the Nova Eborac coppers were struck by John Bailey and Ephraim Brasher in New York, likely beginning in the year stated. This is a very nice circulated piece with lovely coloration, though some green is observed in the devices, mostly on the reverse. Breen notes that this variety is always unevenly struck. Listed on page 70 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1788 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU53 Vlack 23-88A



1788 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF35 Vlack 23-88A



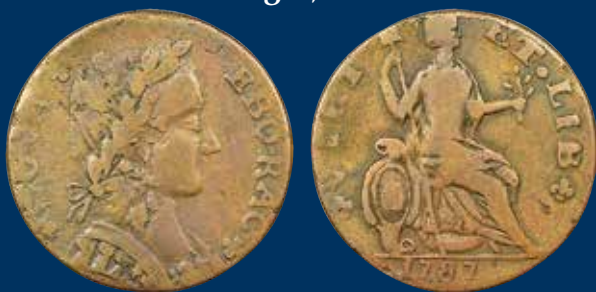
1788 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF25 Vlack 23-88A on Large Planchet



1787 Nova Eborac Copper, XF40 Seated Left, Breen-986



**1787 Nova Eborac Copper, VF30
Seated Right, Breen-987**



15300 1787 Nova Eborac Copper, Seated Right, Breen-987, W-5760, R.4, VF30 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. A problem-free, circulated example of this New York Confederation-era copper with mellow brown coloration and full devices if not legends. The arms of the State of New York can clearly be seen in the reverse figure's shield. Breen points out that the Seated Right reverse was very deeply engraved in the die, making it impossible to strike properly. Listed on page 70 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B49, PCGS# 475

**1786 New Jersey Copper, VF20
Straight Beam, Maris 15-T**



15301 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Beam, Maris 15-T, W-4825, R.4, VF20 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. A circulated example with dark brown fields and lighter raised areas. The incomplete 6 in the date is clear. The reverse is boldly struck, highlighting the prominent outline to the shield (a diagnostic for the variety) and the recutting of some of the letters in the legend (notably R, B, and M). Some obverse granularity by the plow and date is noted. Listed on page 71 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 496

**1786 New Jersey Copper, VF30
Protruding Tongue, Maris 16-L**



15302 1786 New Jersey Copper, Protruding Tongue, Maris 16-L, W-4840, R.2, VF30 NGC. Die alignment: 210°. Medium brown fields with hints of red and blue toning contrast with tan devices and lettering. A solid example of this popular *Guide Book* variety, with its distinctive obverse rim cud at RE and the smaller die crack emanating from the horse's mouth giving the variety its name. The Maris 16 obverse die is used on several New Jersey copper varieties; it is in its latest state here. Listed on page 71 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 496

**1786 New Jersey Copper, VF Details
Bridle Variety, Maris 18-J**



15303 1786 New Jersey Copper, Bridle Variety, Maris 18-J, W-4875, R.5 — Rev Damage — NGC Details. VF. Die alignment: 180°. The distinctive obverse die crack that gives the variety its name is clear on this example, which unfortunately bears post-strike damage to the reverse. Edward Maris deemed this variety rare when he wrote the classic book on New Jersey coppers in 1881, noting that "I have seen but three." While this *Guide Book* variety is more available today, it remains scarce. Listed on page 71 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



15304 1786 New Jersey Copper, Wide Shield, Maris 21-N, W-4910, R.2, VF35 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. A handsome copper, well centered and struck, with a dappled chestnut patina. While the obverse die is interesting, with its reared-back horse's head and awkwardly punched date (including a poorly recut 6), it is the enormous shield of the reverse die that commands attention. A fully respectable example of this notable *Guide Book* variety. Listed on page 71 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15305 1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig Above Plow, Maris 34-J, W-5115, R.3, VF20 NGC. Die alignment: 120°. The charming "Deer Head" variety, overstruck on a 1787 Connecticut copper. The undertype's CONNEC can be seen starting at the tip of the plow beam down through the date. The Connecticut's date can be seen between 4 and 5 o'clock on the reverse; Liberty's clenched fist holding the olive branch is visible at the central left side of the shield. The Maris J reverse was a workhorse die, being paired with no fewer than 10 different obverses. Listed on page 72 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# AUL8, PCGS# 147876

15306 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig Above Plow, Maris 38-c, W-5190, R.3, VF25 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. The obverse of Maris 38-c has the smallest horse's head in the entire New Jersey series, and the reverse has the only shield with seven pales (the groups of vertical lines within). This piece exhibits good obverse detail and original surfaces. A dark spot is noted at the first A of CAESAREA. Struck from a very late state of the reverse die, with much sinking and bulging. Listed on page 72 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# AUL8, PCGS# 506

15307 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig Above Plow, Maris 48-g, W-5275, R.1, XF45 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. A fairly bold strike has given this piece strong detail. The uneven obverse rim is a remnant of the planchet-cutting process. This is an earlier state of the reverse die, with only slight suggestions of the substantial crack that shortly will diagonally traverse the shield. A smaller die crack has started above the M of UNUM. Listed on page 72 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# AUL8, PCGS# 506

1786 New Jersey Copper, VF35 Wide Shield, Maris 21-N



1787 New Jersey Copper, Maris 34-J, VF20 Struck Over a 1787 Connecticut Copper



1787 New Jersey Copper, VF25 No Sprig Above Plow, Maris 38-c



1787 New Jersey Copper, XF45 No Sprig Above Plow, Maris 48-g



**1787 New Jersey Copper, VF Details
No Sprig Above Plow, Maris 53-j**



**1787 New Jersey Copper, Maris 56-n
Struck Over an English Halfpenny, XF40**



**1787 New Jersey Copper, Maris 56-n
Struck Over an Irish Halfpenny, VF Details**



**1787 New Jersey Copper, Maris 56-n
Struck Over a Vermont Copper
Fine Details**



15308 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig Above Plow, Maris 53-j, W-5290, R.4 — Scratches — NGC Details. VF. Die alignment: 180°. The presence of a stop after the A of CAESAREA and the tiny 8 are diagnostics for the Maris 53 obverse die. This example has several scratches on the obverse, but retains its charm. Struck from a later state of the reverse due, with a crack running from the rim through the L of PLURIBUS to the shield. This is the only use of either die. Listed on page 72 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15309 1787 New Jersey Copper, Camel Head, Struck Over a Contemporary Counterfeit English Halfpenny, Maris 56-n, W-5310, R.1, XF40 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. An attractive and well-struck Camel Head variety, with enough of an undertype visible to be able to attribute it as a contemporary counterfeit English halfpenny of the George III type. The REX of the undertype is visible below the plowbeam, with the III faintly legible above it. On the reverse, the B of BRITANNIA can be seen at 5 o'clock. A pleasing example of this enjoyable *Guide Book* variety. Listed on page 72 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B4V, PCGS# 515

15310 1787 New Jersey Copper, Camel Head, Struck Over a Contemporary Counterfeit Irish Halfpenny, Maris 56-n, W-5310, R.1 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VF. Die alignment: 180°. A bold and attractive piece with distinct remnants of the undertype showing. Parts of HIBERNIA are clearly visible on the obverse from 4 to 9 o'clock, and GEORGIVS is clear on the reverse from about 12 to 4 o'clock. The reverse bears a few patches of red corrosion. Listed on page 72 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15311 1787 New Jersey Copper, Camel Head, Struck Over a Vermont Copper, Maris 56-n, W-5310, R.1 — Damaged — NGC Details. Fine. Die alignment: 210°. A fascinating piece, struck over a Portrait Type Vermont copper, with much of VERMON visible on the obverse between 12 and 2 o'clock. This example has a significant planchet void on the reverse that affects the obverse striking, as well as various marks and rim dings that justify the designation. Listed on page 72 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



15312 1787 New Jersey Copper, PLURIBUS Reverse, Maris 61-p, W-5345, R.5, VF20 NGC. Die alignment: 150°. This is a very well-preserved example of a scarce die variety. The piece is nicely struck and centered, with a uniform coffee-brown patina that fades only a bit in the center of the reverse. The die cud behind the horse's head is distinct. While the coin bears circulation marks commensurate with the grade assigned, none of them are particularly noteworthy. This is the only use of the obverse die, and is the rarer of the two PLURIBUS (reverse p) varieties. Listed on page 71 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B4R, PCGS# 512

15313 1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig Above Plow, Maris 63-q, W-5365, R.1, VF25 NGC. Die alignment: 165°. A really choice example and a perfect selection for the collector seeking a mid-level New Jersey copper for a type collection. Smooth surfaces and a decent strike give this piece good eye appeal. From a later state of the reverse die, with cracks through PL and the star below. The marks in the shield are from planchet roughness that wasn't smoothed out in striking. Listed on page 72 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# AUL7, PCGS# 521277

15314 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig Above Plow, Maris 64-t, W-5380, R.1 — Scratches — NGC Details. AU. Die alignment: 195°. This well-engraved Morristown Mint variety is distinctive, with its pointed chiefs and horseshoe-shaped U's. The present piece boasts a high technical grade, with a strong strike and lovely coloration, but has a number of scratches on both sides of the coin that justify the designation. A reverse die crack runs through the LU of PLURIBUS. Listed on page 72 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15315 1788 New Jersey Copper, Braided Mane, Maris 66-v, W-5505, R.5, VF30 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. This scarce, distinctive type is only seen on 1788-dated New Jersey coppers, and it shows well on this example. Softly struck on the lower half of the obverse and the corresponding parts of the reverse at RIBUS, with somewhat granular surfaces. Listed on page 73 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B4Y, PCGS# 521

1787 New Jersey Copper, VF20 PLURIBUS Reverse, Maris 61-p



1787 New Jersey Copper, VF25 Sprig Above Plow, Maris 63-q



1787 New Jersey Copper, AU Details No Sprig Above Plow, Maris 64-t



1788 New Jersey Copper, VF30 Braided Mane, Maris 66-v



**1788 New Jersey Copper, VF30
Running Fox, Maris 75-bb**



**1786 Vermont Copper, XF40
RR-8 Landscape, VERMONTENSIMUM**



**1787 Vermont Copper, AU Details
RR-13, Britannia**



**1787 Vermont Copper, XF40
RR-12, Bust Right**



15316 1788 New Jersey Copper, Running Fox, Maris 75-bb, W-5520, R.4, VF30 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. A mid-grade example of the Running Fox type, named after the mysterious animal seen to the left of the reverse legend. The horse's head and plow are clear and distinct, as is the date; the left margins of the obverse feature extensive cracking as seen on all examples. The fields have some scattered marks and a bit of roughness, but nothing distracting. The dark brown coloration is typical for this die variety. Listed on page 73 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# AUKF, PCGS# 524

15317 1786 Vermont Copper, Landscape, VERMONTENSIMUM, RR-8, Bressett 6-E, W-2030, R.4, XF40 NGC. 131.0 grains. Die alignment: 360°. The RR-8 is the scarcest variety of the VERMONTENSIMUM type, and this is a decent mid-grade example, a bit softly struck, but with all features visible and with original surfaces. The reverse has a bit of marginal roughness from 1 to 4 o'clock, but this is as struck. This piece is heavy, with a range of 100 to 115 grains being typical. Listed on page 74 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B57, PCGS# 545

15318 1787 Vermont Copper, Britannia, RR-13, Bressett 17-V, W-2255, R.1 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. AU. Die alignment: 165°. While both sides show some corrosion, this remains an interesting piece. The obverse detail is strong, allowing us to see that it was struck from a late state of the die, with the crack traversing the bust's face and the cud at its base being very distinct. The reverse die is considered Vlack 87C in the Machin's Mills series, where it was used extensively. The peripheral legends were almost totally effaced by the time it was used here, and a large die crack can be seen above BRITANNIA. Listed on page 74 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15319 1787 Vermont Copper, Bust Right, RR-12, Bressett 11-K, W-2110, R.3, XF40 NGC. Die alignment: 195°. An attractive chocolate-brown patina and a well-struck obverse give this piece good eye appeal. Two obverse die cracks indicate that this was struck from a late state of the die. The RR-12 is nearly always encountered overstruck, generally (as here) on Nova Constellatio coppers. The reverse die is developing a cud at 12 o'clock; this is less advanced on RR-14 and more so on RR-32, which share the reverse die. A few minor rim dings are noted. Listed on page 74 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B5B, PCGS# 560



15320 1788 Vermont Copper, Bust Right, RR-22, Bressett 10-Q, W-2165, R.5 — Corrosion — NGC Details. VF. Die alignment: 180°. An interesting copper, despite the obvious reverse corrosion. The coin is well struck and centered, with a nice caramel-colored patina. A small retained cud is developing under the obverse figure's mail. The reverse is crudely cut, with a very low 7 in the date, and it exhibits cracks through the date and along the top and bottom of the beginning of INDE. Listed on page 75 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15321 1788 Vermont Copper, ET LIB INDE, Struck Over Contemporary Counterfeit Irish Halfpenny, RR-18, Bressett 19-X, W-2135, R.5 — Obv Scratched — NGC Details. VF. Die alignment: 150°. A fun overstrike, with an obverse legend that seems to read VERMONGEORGIVSORI. The reverse undertype is less distinct, but the H of HIBERNIA can be seen a bit right of 6 o'clock. Both sets of denticles are visible on each side. An attractive coin, but with a horizontal scratch on the obverse (not to be confused with the vertical die crack). Listed on page 74 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15322 1788 Vermont Copper, GEORGIVS III REX, RR-31, Bressett 24-U, W-2260, R.5 — Obv Scratched — NGC Details. Fine. Die alignment: 150°. A very distinct type within the Vermont family, with a Machin's Mills George III obverse (considered Vlack 22) married to a reverse die used on two other Vermont varieties as well as a Connecticut copper. In terms of strike, this example is better than most, with a typically bold obverse and a softer reverse that is still above average for the variety. The date is mostly visible, which is unusual on these. Some unfortunate scratching on George's face leads to the designation. Listed on page 75 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15323 1781 North American Token, Breen-1144, W-13980, R.2, VF25 NGC. Die alignment: 360°. A backdated token issue most likely from the period of the War of 1812 or later, and probably struck in Ireland though its use of NORTH AMERICA has ensured its collectability here for well over a century. This is a well-circulated example, but one that retains most of its design elements and all of its charm, with generally even coloration in addition. Listed on page 75 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B5H, PCGS# 589

1788 Vermont Copper, VF Details RR-22, Bust Right



1788 Vermont Copper ET LIB INDE, VF Details RR-18, Struck Over Irish Halfpenny



1788 Vermont Copper, Fine Details RR-31, GEORGIVS III REX



1781 North American Token, VF25 Breen-1144



**1787 Auctori Plebis Token, AU50
Breen-1147**



15324 1787 Auctori Plebis Token, Breen-1147, W-8770, R.3, AU50 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. An attractive example of these intriguing pieces. The obverse design and the legends on both sides so closely resemble Connecticut coppers that they would seem certain to be American were it not firmly established that they belong to the English Conder token series. Caramel-brown coloring predominates, with only a bit of roughness to the reverse legends. The obverse bust is weakly struck, as always. Listed on page 76 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 26XG, PCGS# 601

**1789 Mott Token, XF40
Thin Planchet, Plain Edge, Breen-1021**



15325 1789 Mott Token, Thin Planchet, Plain Edge, Breen-1021, Rulau-NY-611, XF40 NGC. Die alignment: 270°. The very scarce thin planchet / plain edge variety. Scattered nicks and marks commensurate with routine circulation can be found, but problems are few and the coloring is pleasant. This example is from the early state of the obverse die, before the break formed at the clock. The consensus is that the Mott tokens are backdated and were likely struck in the 1820s or 1830s. NGC has certified only 10 thin planchet / plain edge pieces, compared with 55 thick planchet / plain edge examples (9/17). Listed on page 76 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B5L, PCGS# 604

**(1792-1794) Kentucky Token, MS62 Brown
Plain Edge, W-8800**



15326 (1792-1794) Kentucky Token, Plain Edge, Breen-1155, W-8800, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. Die alignment: 180°. An attractive piece with chestnut-brown surfaces and an especially nice reverse bearing the "Starry Pyramid" (as Breen called it) featuring Kentucky at the topmost of the states. These belong to the English Conder token series, but their American connection is strong not only because of their design, but because they are known to have circulated extensively in the U.S. Listed on page 77 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

**1794 Franklin Press Token, AU50
Plain Edge, Breen-1165**



15327 1794 Franklin Press Token, Plain Edge, Breen-1165, W-8850, R.1, AU50 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. A couple of minor scuffs and spots are all that keep this piece away from being very nearly Mint State, with nice coloration and a firm strike as well. A member of the English Conder token family, this piece has long been collected with American Colonials due to its association with Benjamin Franklin, who worked at the London press in 1726. The press itself is preserved in the Smithsonian today. Listed on page 78 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B5V, PCGS# 630



15328 1795 Talbot, Allum, & Lee Cent, Breen-1036, W-8620, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. Die alignment: 180°. A lovely piece with smooth surfaces and a very pleasing reddish-brown patina that has led many writers over the years to refer to examples like this as bronzed proofs. Close examination under magnification shows some small areas of planchet roughness and die adjustments, but these are as struck. Charles I. Bushnell, writing in 1858, identified the source of these tokens as Birmingham. Listed on page 78 of the 2018 *Guide Book*. Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B63, PCGS# 640

15329 1783 Georgivs Triumpho Token, Baker-7, W-10100, Musante GW-54, R.3, VF35 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. While many of the Washington tokens issued from the 1780s to the 1830s never circulated, the Georgivs Triumpho pieces did, as this Very Fine piece attests. Medium-brown toning and an even strike provide good eye appeal, and post-strike marks are few. The reverse shows the distinctive die crack emanating from the top of the bars and running along the figure's side that is seen on most examples. Listed on page 81 of the 2018 *Guide Book*. Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B6K, PCGS# 664

15330 1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Draped Bust, No Button, Baker-2, Vlack 13-J, W-10300, Musante GW-106, R.2 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. VF. Die alignment: 15°. A distinct *Guide Book* type, without a button at the junction of Washington's toga by his neck; also lacking the initials on the reverse. A mid-level circulated piece, cleaned at some point in the past and not entirely retoned. Listed on page 82 of the 2018 *Guide Book*. Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15331 1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Large Military Bust, Baker-4, Vlack 7-E, W-10210, Musante GW-109G, R.4, AU55 NGC. Die alignment: 15°. A Choice AU example of these popular Washington tokens, struck following the conclusion of the War of 1812 in an effort to profit from the shortage of small change. Very smooth surfaces with natural coloration and no real problems make this an attractive choice for a circulated type set. The obverse features several dramatic die breaks. Listed on page 81 of the 2018 *Guide Book*. Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B6L, PCGS# 667

**1795 Talbot, Allum, & Lee Cent
MS63 Brown
Lettered Edge, Breen-1036**



**1783 Georgivs Triumpho Token, VF35
Baker-7, Musante GW-54**



**1783 Washington & Independence Cent
VF Details
Draped Bust, No Button, Vlack 13-J**



**1783 Washington & Independence Cent
Large Military Bust, Vlack 7-E, AU55**



**1783 Washington & Independence Cent
Small Military Bust, Plain Edge
Vlack 1-A, XF45**



**1783 Washington Unity States Cent, XF40
Baker-1, Musante GW-104**



**Undated Washington Double Head Cent
Vlack 28-Y, Musante GW-110, AU58**



**1793 Washington Ship Halfpenny, XF40
Lettered Edge, Baker-18, Musante GW-20**



15332 1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Small Military Bust, Plain Edge, Baker-4, Vlack 1-A, W-10155, Musante GW-109, R.5, XF45 NGC. Die alignment: 15°. A well-preserved example of this distinctive *Guide Book* type. Washington is a little softly struck in the face, but the piece is free of problems and shows only minor signs of circulation. The reverse dies of these pieces are signed by T.W.I. (Thomas Wells Ingram) and E.S. (Edward Savage). Listed on page 81 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Baldwin's (8/1956); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B6M, PCGS# 670

15333 1783 Washington Unity States Cent, Baker-1, Vlack 27-W, W-10130, Musante GW-104, R.1, XF40 NGC. Die alignment: 210°. A mid-grade circulated example of these intriguing tokens. Neil Musante considers these pieces to be more closely related to the English evasion issues of the late 1790s than to other series. The reverse design is clearly intended to imitate the U.S. one cent reverse of 1794-1807. The surfaces of this coin are typical, the issue having been struck on poorly produced planchets showing pitting and other marks. Listed on page 82 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B6V, PCGS# 689

15334 Undated Washington Double Head Cent, Baker-6, Vlack 28-Y, W-11200, Musante GW-110, R.2, AU58 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. An English production of the 1820s, the Washington Double Head Cents are closely linked to the Washington & Independence pieces. While not a scarce issue, Bowers in his *Colonial Encyclopedia* notes that in Mint State these pieces are "a notable rarity." This example shows only the slightest bit of circulation, and offers a lot of value, with smooth, attractive surfaces and strong detail. Listed on page 82 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15335 1793 Washington Ship Halfpenny, Copper, Lettered Edge, Baker-18, W-10855, Musante GW-20, R.4, XF40 NGC. Die alignment: 180°. Unlike many other members of the British Conder token series, the Washington Ship Halfpenny saw extensive circulation. This piece remains attractive, with a uniform strike and good coloration (though a bit darker on the reverse than the obverse). Unlike many other Washington tokens, the 1793 date on these is probably an accurate reflection of when they were struck. Listed on page 85 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B7J, PCGS# 734



15336 1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, Small Buttons, Reeded Edge, Baker-29D, W-10950, Musante GW-50, R.4 — Obv Scratched — NGC Details. VF. Die alignment: 180°. A mid-grade example of the scarcer of the two main varieties of Grate Halfpennies, with a somewhat brassy coloration. While it is unfortunately scratched on the obverse, the scratches are barely apparent to the naked eye. These were struck in England and are considered a part of the British Conder token series. Listed on page 85 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15337 1795 Washington Liberty & Security Halfpenny, London Edge, Baker-31, W-11015, Musante GW-48, R.6, XF45 NGC. Die alignment: 150°. A multi-hued patina and a firm strike balance out a handful of circulation marks on this Washington Conder token issue. An extensive die crack arcs across the top of the reverse from the Y of LIBERTY to above the R in SECURITY. The halfpennies in this series are considerably more rare than the pennies; they seem to be genuinely undervalued for such scarce Washington tokens. Listed on page 86 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B7R, PCGS# 755

15338 1795 Washington North Wales Halfpenny, Plain Edge, One Star at Each Side of Harp, Baker-34, W-11150, Musante GW-51, R.3, XF40 NGC. Die alignment: 150°. An above-average example of these English evasion coppers, with their amusingly spelled GEORGEIVS gracing the obverse and a NORTH WALES / Irish Harp reverse that made as much sense in England as it did in this country. Generally struck weakly in order to appear worn as they quietly entered circulation, this piece features a relatively bold strike and good detail, with original surfaces and coloring. Listed on page 86 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B87, PCGS# 770

15339 1851 Washington Draped Bust/Melbourne Kangaroo Mule PR63 Brown NGC. Baker-3M, Vlack MEL-K, Whitman-10400. The reverse die matches Vlack's Reverse K (used to strike 1783 Washington Draped Bust tokens). It was acquired by medalist W.J. Taylor and paired with this Australian halfpenny obverse promoting Taylor as medalist to London's Great Exhibition of 1851. These mules were struck in proof format only as numismatic curiosities. Deep glossy brown surfaces reveal faint brass-gold accents. The motifs are expectedly razor-sharp. Eminently appealing.
Ex: B.A. Seaby Ltd. (8/1956); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1795 Grate Halfpenny, VF Details Baker-29D, Musante GW-50



1795 Liberty & Security Halfpenny Baker-31, Musante GW-48, XF45



1795 North Wales Halfpenny, XF40 Plain Edge, One Star, Baker-34



1851 Draped Bust/Melbourne Kangaroo Mule Baker-3M, Vlack MEL-K, PR63 Brown



**Undated Washington Success Medal
VF Details
Large Size, Plain Edge Rarity, W-10905**



15340 Undated Washington Success Medal, Large Size, Plain Edge, Baker-265A, W-10905, Musante GW-41, R.7 — Bent — NGC Details. VF. First obverse. Die alignment: 210°. A moderately worn specimen with a slight bend justifying the designation. Struck in brass, these were frequently issued with a silver wash that tones to a darker gray as seen here. This was likely someone's pocket-piece, seeing that it would not have circulated as money. Struck from a middle state of the obverse die, with a crack extending from 11 o'clock across Washington's nose to the rim at G. Listed on page 86 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

**Undated Washington Success Medal, XF40
Small Size, Reeded Edge, W-10875**



15341 Undated Washington Success Medal, Small Size, Reeded Edge, Baker-267, W-10875, Musante GW-44, R.5, XF40 NGC. Die alignment: 15°. A handsome example of this small medallic tribute to Washington and the nascent United States. Pleasing brass coloration with a patch of dark to the shoulder. The first E in GEORGE is blundered, and many of the other letters are crudely engraved. The reverse is always softly struck in the center. A nice, problem-free specimen of a scarce issue. Listed on page 86 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2VZB, PCGS# 783

**1787 Fugio Cent, Newman 8-B, AU58
Pointed Rays, UNITED STATES
4 Cinquefoils**



15342 1787 Fugio Cent, Pointed Rays, UNITED STATES, 4 Cinquefoils, Newman 8-B, W-6740, R.3, AU58 NGC. 148.0 grains. Die alignment: 180°. A near-mint example of this interesting variety, which always comes with heavy reverse clash marks showing the impression of the obverse sun's face and rays near 6 o'clock. Struck on a striated planchet, as occasionally seen. This is from a somewhat early state of the obverse die, with only the start of the die break though the first 7 of the date. Listed on page 89 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2B8F, PCGS# 889

**1787 Fugio Cent, Newman 8-X, AU53
Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED
4 Cinquefoils**



15343 1787 Fugio Cent, Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Newman 8-X, W-6750, R.3, AU53 NGC. 136.0 grains. Die alignment: 180°. A mildly circulated piece with mostly medium-brown surfaces, struck off-center toward 12 o'clock on the obverse. This is State E of the Newman 8 obverse die, exhibiting the bisecting cracking running from 11 to a bit past 5 o'clock and causing die bulging through YOUR / BUSINESS. The reverse strike is a little soft, and some redness is noted at the top left. Listed on page 89 of the 2018 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# AX5E, PCGS# 883



15344 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-8, B-13, R.3, Fine Details Uncertified. This intriguing Wreath cent appears to be a genuine example that has had the dark brown fields carefully stippled; apparently by the same hand that created the Smith Counterfeits that were adjusted from 1794 cents. Some of the design features have been carefully re-engraved to strengthen their appearance.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15345 1794 Head of 1794, S-28, B-10, R.2, VG8 NGC. Five of the eight hair locks are almost perfectly aligned vertically, giving the name Five Vertical Locks to this obverse die. The reverse is known as the Single Leaf reverse since one leaf overlaps the wreath stem below RI of AMERICA. There are usually two leaves at that location, so this feature is diagnostic. The smooth peanut and olive-brown surfaces exhibit scattered handling marks with a small obverse rim bruise at 5 o'clock. This pleasing piece has Fine details on the obverse and Good details on the reverse. Our EAC grade Good 5.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35549

15346 1796 LIHERTY, S-104, B-45, R.3, Fine 12 NGC. When the die sinker prepared this obverse, he inadvertently punched the B in LIBERTY upside down, and then rotated his punch 180 degrees to cut that letter in the die. Serifs from the inverted B are visible at the top and bottom right of the repunched letter, giving the appearance of an H in LIBERTY to that obverse die. A few scattered marks are noted, with microscopic verdigris visible on each side. This piece exhibits intermingled tortilla-brown, olive, and amber toning on the obverse with olive-brown on the reverse. Our EAC grade VG8.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 223X, PCGS# 35849

15347 1797 Reverse of 1797, Stems, S-138, B-20, R.1 — Obv Scratched — NGC Details. AU. Although light scratches are evident on the obverse, this burnt orange, walnut, and steel-brown cent has excellent detail, and was undoubtedly cleaned and retoned a very long time ago. The strike is bold and nicely centered, and the surfaces exhibit minimal handling marks. This example is Breen's Die State V with light reverse die sinking evident at ES OF AM, and a faint die crack joining the upper leaves over O and E in ONE. Our EAC grade VF25.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

LARGE CENTS

1793 S-8, B-13 Wreath Cent, Fine Details



1794 S-28, B-10 Cent, VG8



1796 S-104, B-45 Cent, Fine 12 Popular LIHERTY Blunder



1797 S-138, B-20 Cent, AU Details Lightly Bulged Reverse



**1798 S-155, B-9 Cent, VG8
Reverse of 1796**



15348 1798 Reverse of 1795, S-155, B-9, R.3, VG8 Uncertified. Breen Die State VI, the latest recorded in the Breen *Large Cent Encyclopedia*. Both sides exhibit the sharpness of Fine 12 or better. Slightly glossy dark brown on the obverse show evidence of tooling to rid the surfaces of porosity. The reverse has moderate roughness. Our EAC grade VG8.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$6.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1801 S-224, B-13 Cent, VF20



15349 1801 S-224, B-13, R.1, VF20 Uncertified. Breen Die State I, showing faint obverse clash marks below the chin. This dark brown cent has the sharpness of XF or finer, with careful tooling evident on both sides to diminish porosity. Our EAC grade VF20.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1802 S-230, B-8 Cent, Fine 15



15350 1802 S-230, B-8, R.1, Fine 15 NGC. Breen Die State IV, with an arcing die crack through LIBERT. A pleasing olive-brown example with minimal handling marks on each side. The strike is slightly uneven with a full border to the right on the obverse, and below and right on the reverse. Our EAC grade Fine 12.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 224E, PCGS# 36302

1803 S-260, B-19 Cent, VF Details



15351 1803 Small Date, Large Fraction, S-260, B-19, R.1 — Damaged — NGC Details.VF. Breen Die State II, with a normal, sharp 3 in the date, and no evidence of clash marks on either side. The dappled chestnut and steel-brown surfaces exhibit myriad surface marks and rim bruises, resulting in the NGC designation. Our EAC grade VG8.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



15352 1804 S-266, B-1, R.2 — Damaged — NGC Details. VG. Breen Die State IV, also known as S-266c, with rim breaks on both sides. The three major die states of 1804 large cents are usually designated as S-266a, 266b, and 266c, although only one of these is necessary for a Sheldon cent, unlike the edge subvarieties of 1793, 1794, 1795, and 1797 that are normally included in a complete set of Sheldon varieties. This piece has several moderate surface dents on each side blended with the otherwise smooth chocolate-brown surfaces. Our EAC grade Good 4.

Ex: *Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.*

15353 1805 S-267, B-1, R.1, VF35 NGC. Breen Die State II, with light clash marks but no evidence of die cracks on either side. However, light reverse flow lines are evident. A nicely detailed example with light olive and tan surfaces and trivial handling marks. Our EAC grade VF25.

Ex: *Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.* NGC ID# 224K, PCGS# 36427

15354 1806 S-270, B-1, R.1, VF25 Uncertified. Breen Die State II exhibits a trivial die crack in the lower hair curls. This piece has the sharpness of an AU example with dark brown patina on the obverse, and light olive-brown on the reverse. Faint roughness is noted on the obverse, and tooling diminishes the appearance of porosity on the reverse. Our EAC grade VF25.

Ex: *"Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$12.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.*

15355 1807 Small Fraction, S-274, B-4, R.2 — Corrosion — NGC Details. AU. Breen Die State II. STA is weak and ONE CENT is sharp on this early-middle die state cent. Both sides exhibit light corrosion evenly across the olive-brown surfaces with edge filing around the circumference. The sharpness is equal to some of the best-known examples of the variety. Our EAC grade Fine 15.

Ex: *"Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.*

1804 S-266, B-1 Cent, VG Details Late Die State



1805 S-267, B-1 Cent, VF35



1806 S-270, B-1 Cent, VF25



1807 S-274, B-4 Cent, AU Details



**1808 S-279, B-3 Cent, AU Details
Early Die State**



15356 1808 S-279, B-3, R.1 — Tooled — NGC Details. AU. Breen Die State II with flow lines joining the right-side stars to the rim. The reverse dentils are partially visible although not well defined. Both sides of this light olive cent exhibit faint porosity with minor scratches on Liberty's face and bust. Our EAC grade Fine 15.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1810/09 S-281, B-1 Cent, Fine 12



15357 1810/09 S-281, B-1, R.1, Fine 12 NGC. Breen Die State II, an early die state for this variety, with a faint guideline visible through the tops of TED. No clash marks are evident. Although trivial marks are evident on the olive and steel-brown surfaces, this Classic Head cent is much finer than the usual example at this grade level. Our EAC grade VG8.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 224T, PCGS# 36469

1811 S-287, B-1 Cent, VG Details



15358 1811 S-287, B-1, R.2 — Rim Damage — NGC Details. VG. An apparent early die state, although most of the die anomalies described in the Breen Large Cent Encyclopedia are only visible on substantially higher-grade coins. This attractive piece has smooth olive surfaces with insignificant, grade-consistent handling marks. The minor obverse rim damage from 7 to 8 o'clock is hidden under the tab of the holder. Our EAC grade Good 4.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

**1812 S-289, B-4 Large Date Cent
XF Details**



15359 1812 Large Date, S-289, B-4, R.1 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. XF. Both sides exhibit heavy flow lines on this late die state, with ED S on the reverse weakened. Cleaned and retoned in bluish-steel with traces of faded orange on the reverse. Clearly more attractive than our description suggests. Our EAC grade VF25.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



15360 1813 S-293, B-1, R.2, Good 6 NGC. While the tops of AMERICA are merged into the reverse border, this piece has sharpness finer than the NGC grade, and exhibits pleasing dark brown surfaces with minimal, trivial marks. An excellent example for the grade. Our EAC grade VG7.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 224X, PCGS# 36514

15361 1814 Crosslet 4, S-294, B-1, R.1 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. AU. Breen Die State II, exhibiting light clash marks and a raised ridge inside the upper reverse border. Although moderate porosity covers the dark chocolate-brown surfaces on both sides, this piece has sharpness approaching Mint State. Our EAC grade VF30.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15362 1816 N-6, R.2 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. Fine. The die state of this piece is undetermined. Minor handling marks and light corrosion are noted. This two-tone cent exhibits chestnut coloration on the devices and a frame of steel-brown toning in the fields. Our EAC grade Good 6.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15363 1816 N-8, R.1 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. VF. An intermediate die state, the reverse shows a faint crack through the tops of UNITED ST. Minor handling marks and faint hairlines are evident on the olive-brown surfaces that exhibit traces of pale orange color. Our EAC grade VG10.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$0.40; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1813 S-293, B-1 Cent, Good 6



Sharp 1814 S-294, B-1 Cent, AU Details



1816 N-6 Cent, Fine Details



1816 N-8 Cent, VF Details



**1816 N-8 Cent
Fine Details**



15364 1816 N-8, R.1 — Reverse Scratched — NGC Details. Fine. This is an early die state before the obverse border developed die crumbling. Both sides exhibit myriad scratches on the light brown and olive surfaces. Our EAC grade VG8.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

**1816 N-8 Cent
Fine Details**



15365 1816 N-8, R.1 — Tooled — NGC Details. Fine. Prominent rim crumbling is noted outside stars 9 and 10, and outside stars 11 and 12. Minor verdigris is noted on the olive-brown surfaces with minor reverse scratches. Our EAC grade Good 5.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

**1817 N-6 Cent, XF45
13 Stars, Ex: 'Col.' Green**



15366 1817 13 Stars, N-6, R.1, XF45 NGC. Both sides of this late die state example display heavy flowlines with the peripheral design elements pulled to the border. Bluish steel-brown on the obverse and reddish-brown on the reverse. Our EAC grade VF30.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2252, PCGS# 36565

**1817 N-14 Cent, Unc Details
13 Stars, Ex: 'Col.' Green**



15367 1817 13 Stars, N-14, R.1 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. A late die state example with a blurry crack through the outer points of stars 1 through 3, and a crack through the tops of TATES. Heavy flowlines pull the peripheral elements to the border of this light olive cent that exhibits considerable orange color from its one-time cleaning. Our EAC grade VF30.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



15368 1818 N-6, R.1 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. This late die state cent has the reverse border details absent with a heavy crack from the D of UNITED through the upper leaves of the wreath to the A and M of AMERICA. The light tan surfaces of this once-cleaned cent exhibit olive and iridescent overtones. Our EAC grade VF25.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15369 1821 N-2, R.1, XF45 NGC. CAC. This 1821 cent exhibits perfect dies as always. Both sides are pleasing with intermingled tan, olive, and steel-brown toning. Our EAC grade VF30.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2258, PCGS# 36709

15370 1822 N-6, R.3, VF25 NGC. The early die state of this piece allows full viewing of the border design elements. A minor rim bruise is noted at 3 o'clock. This cent has smooth olive and steel-brown surfaces. Our EAC grade Fine 12.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 36727

15371 1824 N-3, R.2 — Incomplete Planchet, Environmental Damage — NGC Details. AU. An incomplete planchet, otherwise known as a curved clip, is centered at 5 o'clock relative to the obverse. Flowlines obliterate the dentils on this late die state cent. Rich steel and olive-brown surfaces exhibit moderate porosity, especially evident on the reverse. Our EAC grade VF20.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1818 N-6 Cent, AU Details Ex: 'Col.' Green



1821 N-2 Cent, XF45 Ex: 'Col.' Green



1822 N-6 Cent, VF25



1824 N-3 Cent, AU Details Incomplete Planchet



**1831 N-3 Cent, XF40
Medium Letters**



15372 1831 Medium Letters, N-3, R.1, XF40 NGC. This is an early die state with sharp border details and little evidence of die wear. Chestnut, mahogany, and walnut surfaces display extensive verdigris, especially on the reverse. Our EAC grade Fine 15.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 225M, PCGS# 36997

**1833 N-3 Cent, Unc Details
Ex: 'Col.' Green**



15373 1833 N-3, High R.1 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. The late die state pulls the stars and letters to the obverse and reverse borders, respectively. Cleaned and retoned, this cent exhibits golden-tan and olive-brown surfaces with iridescent overtones. Our EAC grade VF30.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$6.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

**1837 N-6 Cent, XF45
Head of 1836**



15374 1837 Plain Hair Cords, Medium Letters, N-6, R.2, XF45 NGC. A row of short die scratches through the lowest berries on the left side of the wreath attest to the early die state of this example. The pleasing chestnut-brown surfaces exhibit splashes of olive and steel toning. Our EAC grade VF25.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 225U, PCGS# 37159

**1837 N-7/8 Cent, VF30
Head of 1838**



15375 1837 Head of 1838, N-7/8, R.1, VF30 NGC. This is an early die state with full border dentils, equivalent to Newcomb's variety 8. Later die states are equivalent to his variety number 7. Scattered surface marks are evident in the obverse fields. Steel and chestnut-brown toning appears in the fields, framing the light brown devices of this cent. Our EAC grade Fine 15.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 225U, PCGS# 37162



15376 1837 Head of 1838, N-9, R.1 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. XF. This intermediate die state exhibits several prominent obverse and reverse die cracks, with a small rim break at 3 o'clock. Light tan surfaces and bluish-olive overtones are the result of cleaning long ago. Our EAC grade VF20.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15377 1838 N-1, R.1, AU53 NGC. Light flowlines and extensive rim crumbling appear on this late die state cent. Alternating lines of toning are characteristic of this variety. A pleasing example despite the weakly defined stars at the left obverse. Our EAC grade VF35.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$1.25; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 225V, PCGS# 37180

15378 1838 N-1, R.1, AU53 NGC. Trivial die dots, sometimes called spalling, appear at the base of the N in UNITED on this intermediate die state cent. The obverse has alternating lines of light, medium, and dark brown toning on this distinctive cent. Our EAC grade VF35.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 225V, PCGS# 37180

15379 1839 Head of 1838, Beaded Cords, N-3, R.1, XF45 NGC. Heavy flowlines on both sides obscure die cracks that are usually clearly visible. Light gray verdigris appears in the protected areas of design elements on each side of this smooth olive and chestnut-brown cent. Our EAC grade VF25.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 225X, PCGS# 37228

1837 N-9 Cent, XF Details Head of 1838



1838 N-1 Cent, AU53 Ex: 'Col.' Green



1838 N-1 Cent, AU53



1839 N-3 Cent, XF45 Head of 1838



**1839 N-8 Cent, MS63 Brown
Head of 1840**



15380 1839 Head of 1840, N-8, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC. This lovely cent features a bold strike with crisp dentils. Sharply defined, and both sides are smooth and lustrous. Considerable faded orange mint luster is on the obverse, with lesser seen on the reverse. A lovely example that represents the first year for the Braided Hair design. Our EAC grade MS62.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2265, PCGS# 37265

**1840 N-2 Cent, AU Details
Small over Large 18**



15381 1840 Small over Large 18, N-2, R.2 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. The 1 and 8 in the date are boldly repunched on this popular variety. An early die state, likely struck just after the emission of proof examples from these dies. Traces of cartwheel luster and field reflectivity remain on the ebony surfaces of this attractive cent. Our EAC grade VF30.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

**1841 N-3 Cent, XF40
Ex: 'Col.' Green**



15382 1841 N-3, R.2, XF40 NGC. The obverse is cracked through the base of the date while the reverse has extensive die cracks on this late die state representative. This light brown cent exhibits a pleasing obverse with unusual mottling and trivial corrosion on the reverse. Our EAC grade VF25.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 405800

**1841 N-6 Cent, AU50
Ex: 'Col.' Green**



15383 1841 N-6, R.1, AU50 NGC. A prominent die line extends down from the inner hair bun on this middle die state cent. Both sides exhibit smooth and attractive tan and olive-brown surfaces. Our EAC grade VF30.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$0.75; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2267, PCGS# 405806



15384 1842 Large Date, N-6, R.1, AU53 NGC. Grellman Die State b, an early intermediate die state. Howard R. Newcomb assigned different variety designations of N-6 and N-10 to the early and late die states of this marriage. States a, b, and c equate to N-6, and state d equates to N-10. This olive example has splashes of maroon and light brown toning. Our EAC grade VF35.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2268, PCGS# 403940

15385 1842 Large Date, N-8, R.1, AU55 NGC. This early die state cent has extensive die scratches, especially at the center of the reverse. An attractive olive-brown cent that exhibits pale blue-green overtones on each side. Our EAC grade XF40.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2268, PCGS# 405824

15386 1844 N-1, R.1 — Edge Damage — NGC Details. AU. This late die state cent has faint obverse and reverse die cracks. The glossy chestnut-brown surfaces exhibit traces of verdigris around the obverse devices. Several edge dents and rim bruises are noted. Our EAC grade VF25.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15387 1845 N-15, R.4 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. The surface quality does not permit a specific die state determination on this cent. It has the appearance of cleaning from cyanide, an old favorite numismatic cleaning agent until the unfortunate J. Sanford Saltus picked up the wrong glass to wet his whistle. He whistled no more. Our EAC grade VF20.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$0.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1842 N-6 Large Cent, AU53 Large Date; Ex: 'Col.' Green



1842 N-8 Cent, AU55 Large Date



1844 N-1 Cent, AU Details



1845 N-15 Cent, AU Details Ex: 'Col.' Green



**1846 N-15 Cent, XF45
Small Date**



15388 1846 Small Date, N-15, High R.4, XF45 NGC. This is an intermediate die state with delicate obverse and reverse die cracks. Trivial marks are as expected on the pleasing olive and chestnut-brown surfaces. Our EAC grade VF25.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 226C, PCGS# 403895

**1846 N-17 Cent, AU50
Small Date**



15389 1846 Small Date, N-17, R.4, AU50 NGC. This late die state example has die cracks through the tops of ATES and MERI. Splashes of maroon patina appear on the obverse of this attractive chestnut and steel-brown cent. Our EAC grade VF30.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403901

**1847 N-2 Cent, AU50
Large over Small 47**



15390 1847 Large Over Small 47, N-2, R.3, AU50 NGC. This early die state example has no evidence of the die cracks that eventually appeared on the reverse. Delicate blue-green toning appears on the pleasing light brown surfaces. Our EAC grade VF30.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 226D, PCGS# 37367

**1847 N-7 Cent, AU53
Ex: 'Col.' Green**



15391 1847 N-7, R.2, AU53 NGC. This is an early die state before any obverse rim breaks developed. Splashes of blue-green toning appear on the attractive chocolate-brown surfaces. Our EAC grade VF35.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$0.75; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 37283



15392 1848 N-28, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. A long, thin die line down from the inner hair bun is indicative of the late die state. Traces of cartwheel luster appear in the protected areas on this attractive chestnut-brown cent. Our EAC grade AU50.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 226E, PCGS# 406512

15393 1850 N-9, R.2, AU55 NGC. Grellman Die State b, with faint lines from the dentils left of star 6, and a die crack from the border over the first A to the tops of the M and E in AMERICA. Rich olive-brown surfaces retain hints of luster with sharp design definition. Our EAC grade AU50.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$0.90; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 226G, PCGS# 405883

15394 1851 N-2, R.1, AU50 NGC. The date position appears to match that of Newcomb-2, but other diagnostics are difficult to discern. Moderate roughness occurs around the borders, although medium-brown surfaces are generally smooth. A touch of rub appears over well-detailed relief elements. A vertical scrape on the neck acts as a pedigree marker. Our EAC grade VF30.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$0.35; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 226H, PCGS# 1892

15395 1851/81 N-3, R.1, AU53 NGC. Grellman Die State b, with faint evidence of the blundered date, but the horizontal obverse die lines of the earliest state no longer visible. The early and middle die states, a and b, are more popular with collectors than the late die state, c. In the latest state, the date repunching is no longer visible. This pleasing piece has iridescent splashes on its light olive-brown surfaces. Our EAC grade XF45.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 226H, PCGS# 400138

1848 N-28 Cent, MS62 Brown



1850 N-9 Large Cent, AU55

Ex: 'Col.' Green



1851 N-2 Cent, AU50



1851/81 Large Cent, N-3, AU53



1851 Cent, N-20, N-28, AU55
First 1 in the Date Repunched



1853 N-11 Cent, AU55
Ex: 'Col.' Green



1853 N-6 Cent, AU58
Ex: 'Col.' Green



1853 N-25 Cent, MS63 Brown
Ex: 'Col.' Green



15396 1851 N-20, N-28, R.3, AU55 NGC. This is a middle die state example without lines near stars 1 and 2, and with CE in CENT spaced apart. The first 1 in the date is repunched several times, resulting in at least three horizontal dashes below and to the right. Medium chocolate-brown fields display slight reddish-violet accents. Although the stars lack radial lines and the centermost hair strands exhibit a hint of blending, the overall design remains crisp. Smooth, with a single small dig above the lowest curl. Our EAC grade XF40.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 226H, PCGS# 406707

15397 1853 N-11, R.2, AU55 NGC. This is the usual early die state for the variety. Faint green patina resides on the light tan surfaces of this Choice AU cent. Our EAC grade XF40.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$0.30; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 226K, PCGS# 1901

15398 1853 N-6, R.1, AU58 NGC. This late die state cent has a delicate crack through the tops of UNITED STATES with extensive flowlines from die wear. Wispy blue toning appears on the light brown surfaces of this pleasing cent. Our EAC grade XF40.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$0.35; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 3BXD, PCGS# 405991

15399 1853 N-25, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. This is an early die state with smooth surfaces from crisp dies. A lovely example, this cent exhibits splashes of mint red on its pleasing olive-brown surfaces. EAC grade MS60.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$0.75; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 226K, PCGS# 403927



15400 1855 Upright 55, N-8, R.2, AU55 NGC. This early die state cent was struck from nearly perfect dies that show minor die chips near the earlobe. The attractive light brown surfaces display faint evidence of verdigris around some of the letters. Our EAC grade XF45.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$0.35; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406165

15401 1856 Slanted 5, N-3, R.1 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. AU. This intermediate die state cent has a delicate die crack through TATES. Both sides exhibit localized strike weakness on this light brown and tan cent that hosts splashes of maroon patina. Our EAC grade VF25.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15402 1856 Upright 5, N-10, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. An early die state exhibiting seemingly perfect dies without any signs of die wear. Hints of cartwheel luster are present in the protected areas of this light brown cent. Our EAC grade AU50.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 226N, PCGS# 403961

15403 1857 Large Date, N-1, R.1 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. An early die state with perfect dies. Always popular with collectors, the 1857 is the final year of the large cents, and only one die combination features the Large Date logotype. This piece has lovely walnut-brown surfaces with traces of orange from cleaning. Our EAC grade VF30.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1855 N-8 Upright 55 Cent, AU55 Ex: 'Col.' Green



1856 N-3 Cent, AU Details Slanted 5



1856 N-10 Upright 5 Cent, MS62 Brown Ex: 'Col.' Green



1857 N-1 Cent, AU Details Large Date



TWO CENT PIECE

1868 Two Cent, MS62 Brown Late Reverse Die State



15404 1868 MS62 Brown NGC. Although 1868 two cent-output was down considerably from its peak in 1864 (2.8 million versus 19.8 million coins), this issue remains collectible in most grades. Tawny-brown surfaces exhibit areas of complementary mauve and gunmetal-blue accents. There are few major marks, and those that do appear occur mainly above the motto. The strike is somewhat soft on WE, the date, olive leaves, and lower reverse legends. That side is in a late die state with numerous peripheral cracks that should be of interest to specialists.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22NC, PCGS# 3597

THREE CENT SILVER

1852 Three Cent Silver, MS64 Iridescent Patina



15405 1852 MS64 NGC. The second-year 1852 three-cent silver claims the highest mintage in the series with a production in excess of 18.6 million coins. Examples are correspondingly available in mint condition, making them ideal for type representation. This near-Gem has bold legends and stars. Dramatic die clash marks appear on each side, as does a blanket of golden-orange, violet, and rose iridescence. Glowing luster shines from the smooth underlying surfaces.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22YZ, PCGS# 3666

1857 Three Cent Silver, AU Details Multicolor Toning



15406 1857 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Both sides of this unworn Type Two coin display irregular multicolor toning, including sun-orange, amber, violet, blue-gray, and russet hues. The strike is mostly sharp, although die lapping weakens the left side of the star. Faint horizontal hairlines on the obverse are only visible at certain angles under a loupe.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1861 Three Cent Silver, AU58 Original Toning



15407 1861 AU58 NGC. The outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 had dramatic consequences on the circulation of silver subsidiary coinage in the United States. Political uncertainty and economic instability resulted in mass hoarding of precious metals. While the Mint was not entirely responsive to the crisis during the first two years with respect to three-cent silver output, mintages would decline dramatically in 1863. This issue claims a production of 497,000 coins. Although incompletely struck, each side has attractive shades of blue and gold patina.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22ZA, PCGS# 3679



15408 1865 MS61 NGC. The debut issue in the three cent nickel series is a popular type coin. The nickel three cent was issued alongside the silver variant at the end of the Civil War, when the public was hoarding silver coinage. This Uncirculated survivor is satiny and lightly toned. The central Roman numeral is slightly weak at the middle, but the obverse is sharp. No major abrasions are seen.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22NJ, PCGS# 3731

15409 1867 Rays MS62 NGC. The mintage of With Rays nickels represents merely 6.5% of all Shield nickel production in the series' second year. The rays were removed from the reverse early in 1867 after excessive striking difficulty was encountered, creating a popular two-year type. This Uncirculated representative displays crisp detail on the shield, upper olive leaves, and stars. The 7 in the date is slightly incomplete. Soft luster and occasional olive specks occur over minimally marked nickel-gray surfaces.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22NY, PCGS# 3791

15410 1867 No Rays MS61 NGC. In 1867, the Mint removed the short rays from the reverse of the Shield nickel to help the coin strike up better. However, a bigger hindrance on sharpness was the hard nickel alloy with which the Mint had little experience, and no significant advantage was gained. This Uncirculated No Rays coin displays satiny luster and light golden toning. The reverse stars are weak, but the obverse wreath and shield exhibit better definition. Some strike doubling is present on the obverse legend and date.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22NZ, PCGS# 3794

15411 1897 MS62 NGC. This satiny Liberty Head type coin displays luminous champagne surfaces with occasional pepper specks of russet. The corn ear to the left of the wreath bow is partially detailed. Several light marks on Liberty's cheek limit the grade but cause little distraction. Attractive Liberty Head date and type coins in the lower Mint State grades are seldom encountered.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 22PN, PCGS# 3858

THREE CENT NICKEL

1865 Three Cent Nickel, MS61 Light Champagne Patina



SHIELD NICKELS

1867 Rays Nickel, MS62 Scarce Variety, Two-year Type



1867 No Rays Nickel, MS61 Delicate Gold Patina



LIBERTY NICKEL

1897 Liberty Nickel, MS62 Original Cartwheel Luster



BUFFALO NICKEL

1913 Type Two Nickel, Unc Details Luminous Mint Luster



BUST HALF DIME

1829 V-13, LM-4 Half Dime, Toned MS62 Inaugural Capped Bust Type



SEATED HALF DIMES

1837 Small Date Half Dime, AU55 Rotated Reverse



1839-O Small O Half Dime, AU50 Original Toning, Ex: 'Col.' Green



15412 1913 Type Two — Reverse Damage — NGC Details. Unc. The coin is fully struck and luminous with warm golden toning. No major abrasions appear in the interiors, although a loupe reveals several curving scrapes on the relief elements near the rim. Eye appeal remains pleasing.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15413 1829 V-13, LM-4, R.3, MS62 NGC. CAC. Quite scarce in Uncirculated condition, the LM-4 variety is one of 18 die marriages required to strike more than 1.2 million pieces in the first year of the Capped Bust motif on half dimes. Soft mint luster glows beneath a rich mantle of peach-gold and cerulean-blue toning. The coin is sharply struck except at the eagle's head and scroll above. A glass reveals strike doubling at the olive leaves, denomination, and AMERICA.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 232B, PCGS# 38615

15414 1837 No Stars, Small Date (Flat Top 1) AU55 NGC. The reverse is significantly rotated clockwise. The Small Date variety is notably scarcer in high grade than its Large Date counterpart. This Choice AU representative displays trivial high-point wear on boldly struck design elements. Hints of golden luster in the protected regions accent olive-gray toning elsewhere.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 232M, PCGS# 4312

15415 1839-O No Drapery AU50 NGC. The 1839-O is among the scarcest No Drapery issues in the Seated Half dime series. This AU example shows deep, original gunmetal-blue and champagne-gray toning over each side. Bold detail is seen throughout, and there are no distracting abrasions.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 232S, PCGS# 4319



15416 1843 Repunched Date, FS-301, AU55 NGC. Specialists in the Seated half dime series are always in search of a pleasing example of this *Cherrypickers' Guide* variety, showing the secondary digits 184 plainly below the primary date. Here is just such a coin for the discerning collector, featuring lovely antique-gold patina over well-detailed relief elements. Neither side shows mentionable marks.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.25; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2334, PCGS# 145017

15417 1854 Arrows — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. The Arrows, Stars Obverse type was issued only in 1853, '54, and '55, at the Philadelphia and New Orleans Mints. The Philadelphia issues are the more plentiful option for type and date collectors. This piece is sharply struck from heavily clashed dies. Unnaturally bright patina with russet toning accents betrays an old cleaning. A few scattered abrasions are not bothersome.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15418 1873-S AU55 NGC. The 1873-S holds the distinction of being the final issue in the half dime series, which began in 1794. A total of 324,000 examples were struck at the California branch mint in 1873 — less than half the number produced at Philadelphia. A cover of antique golden-gray patina adorns this Choice About Uncirculated representative, showing good detail with a trace of high-point rub. The corn kernels are strong and partial luster remains.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2354, PCGS# 4405

15419 1821 Small Date, JR-8, R.2, AU50 NGC. Almost no wear is present, although some minor strike weakness persists on select stars. Lavender-gray and champagne toning blankets both sides, complementing smooth, satiny surfaces. Small Date 1821 dimes are significantly scarcer than their Large Date counterparts. Only three die varieties employ the Small Date logotype.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 236Y, PCGS# 38798

1843 Half Dime, AU55 Repunched Date, FS-301



1854 Arrows Half Dime Uncirculated Sharpness



1873-S Half Dime, Choice AU Final Issue in the Series



BUST DIMES

1821 Small Date Dime, AU50 JR-8, Ex: 'Col.' Green



**1834 Large 4 Dime, MS62
JR-5, Ex: 'Col.' Green**



SEATED DIMES

**1840 No Drapery Dime, MS64
F-103, 'Chin Whiskers,' Ex: Green**



**1854-O Arrows Dime, XF45
A Scarce Date in High Grade**



**1861 Dime, Toned MS63
Type Two Obverse**



15420 1834 Large 4, JR-5, R.1, MS62 NGC. A nice Uncirculated Capped Bust type coin, this JR-5 dime is well-struck and shows original satin mint luster with only limited abrasions. Dappled olive, russet, and champagne-gray toning encompasses each side. The Large 4 variant is slightly more plentiful overall than its Small 4 counterpart, of which only a single variety is known.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 237E, PCGS# 38877

15421 1840 No Drapery, F-103, R.3, MS64 NGC. CAC. Heavy vertical die lines connecting Liberty's chin and shoulder earn this variety the "Chin Whiskers" nickname. Examples are moderately scarce, particularly in high grade. Lemon-yellow, pistachio-green, blue, and golden hues adorn each side. A few scattered abrasions do not detract. The left-hand obverse stars show minor strike weakness, and there are a couple of old pinscratches on the reverse, one through the U in UNITED and the other below OF next to the wreath.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$4.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15422 1854-O Arrows, F-104, R.4, XF45 NGC. Fortin-104 shows a Large O mintmark, partially effaced at the top by die lapping. A die crack from the rim through the O in OF confirms the attribution. This piece is well-struck and shows minimal wear, although some softness is seen on the top of Liberty's head. Olive, amber, and russet toning blankets each side.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 239B, PCGS# 4606

15423 1861 F-110a, R.4, MS63 NGC. This dime is in the earliest stages of the deteriorated die state variety, Fortin-110a; faint die cracks are visible in the left wreath branch but they are not as advanced as on most F-110a representatives. The date position aids in attribution. This piece is boldly struck and satiny with dappled lavender, olive, and gold toning.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 239F, PCGS# 4633



15424 1874 Arrows, F-105, R.3, AU50 NGC. Faint recutting is visible above the base of the 1, and misplaced digits appear in the dentils beneath the other date numerals. This AU coin is deficiently struck on the head, rock, foot, and much of the wreath, with little actual wear present. Dusky olive-gold toning blankets each side. The originality of the surfaces will appeal to the date collectors of Seated Liberty dimes.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 23BK, PCGS# 4668

15425 1907 AU58 NGC. Close examination with a loupe is required to see any high-point friction on this near-Mint Barber type coin. Both sides display satiny luster and a sharp strike with mottled olive-gold and russet toning. A few light abrasions do not detract. Barber dimes in this grade are increasingly popular among type and date collectors.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 23F3, PCGS# 4842

15426 1916 MS67 NGC. CAC. The inaugural Philadelphia issue in the Mercury dime series is scarce in Superb Gem condition. This beautifully toned and lustrous coin shows nearly full separation of the horizontal fasces bands. The peripheral legends are fully brought up, and the rims are broad. Champagne, amber, lavender, olive, and russet hues appear throughout each side. Census: 7 in 67, 1 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 0 finer (8/17).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 23GX, PCGS# 4904

15427 1835 B-7, R.2, MS62 NGC. B-7 has no period after 25 C, differentiating this variety from the other seven 1835 quarter dollar die pairings. None of these varieties is particularly rare, and thus the 1835 date is popular among type collectors. This Mint State piece displays a sharp strike and semiprooflike fields with scattered abrasions. Original gold, blue, and olive-gray toning appears on each side.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 23S2, PCGS# 39003

1874 Arrows Dime, AU50 Misplaced Date Numerals



BARBER DIME

1907 Barber Dime, AU58 Original Olive-Gold Toning



MERCURY DIME

1916 Mercury Dime, MS67 Nearly Full Bands



BUST QUARTER

1835 B-7 Quarter, MS62 Ex: 'Col.' Green Collection



SEATED QUARTERS

1873 Arrows Quarter, MS62 Richly Toned Example



15428 1873 Arrows MS62 NGC. Briggs 2-A. Reddish-gold mint luster shines beneath comprehensive grayish-brown toning on both sides of this Open 3 Arrows quarter. The strike is reasonably sharp for the issue, which is often incomplete at Liberty's head and features. As usual for the issue, the stars lack their centers.

Ex: *Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.* NGC ID# BZMG, PCGS# 5491

1876-S Quarter Dollar, MS61 Ex: 'Col.' Green



15429 1876-S MS61 NGC. Type Two Reverse. Gold and reddish-gold hues decorate satiny surfaces on this Uncirculated 1876-S Seated quarter. The strike is well-executed. Scattered light abrasions define the grade. The 1876-S quarter is plentiful, ideal for type purposes.

Ex: *"Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$0.75; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.* NGC ID# 23V4, PCGS# 5503

BARBER QUARTER

1909 Barber Quarter, AU58 Ex: Green Collection, Substantial Luster



15430 1909 AU58 NGC. Silvery luster shows daubs of olive and russet toning on each side, along with scattered light abrasions consistent with the grade. The right shield corner is weak, as usual, but the remainder of the design shows better definition. A subtle cartwheel effect reveals itself when rotated beneath a light.

Ex: *"Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.* NGC ID# 23ZG, PCGS# 5653

EARLY HALF DOLLAR

1795 Two Leaves Half Dollar, VF Details Very Rare O-127, Condition Census



15431 1795 2 Leaves, O-127, T-23, High R.6 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. VF. Tompkins Die Stage 1/1. Liberty's head is smaller than usual. The reverse berries are arranged 9x8 with two berries placed inside the wreath under each of the eagle's wings. Overton-127 is very rare. Tompkins has identified 28 pieces, excluding this example, which would rank third on his Condition Census. The surfaces have retoned in pleasing cobalt-blue, violet, and gold hues since a long-ago cleaning. The hair curls are partly defined, as are the eagle's feathers, and the legends are clear and readable.

Ex: *"Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.*



15432 1808/7 O-101, R.1, XF45 NGC. CAC. Although struck from cracked and clashed dies, this Choice XF half is an earlier die state than many examples, lacking a fully formed parallel bust-to-star 3 die crack. The fields are generally smooth and faintly lustrous, with only scattered tiny marks. Moderate wear confirms the assigned grade. John Reich's design was easy on the eyes but hard on dies, and it was modified the following year.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24ER, PCGS# 39378

15433 1814 O-104a, R.2, AU55 NGC. Bronze-brown toning covers the Choice About Uncirculated surfaces of this well-preserved 1814 half. Reddish-gold accents remain beneath the overall toning. A blurry die crack through and over S OF AM signifies the late die state of this distinctive variety with 50 C widely spaced.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24F3, PCGS# 39479

15434 1822 O-104, R.3, AU55 NGC. N is higher than either U or I in UNITED to identify the moderately scarce O-104 variety. This example displays shades of bluish-gray and pale russet toning from long storage in its kraft envelope. Reddish luster glows in protected areas of the nearly mark-free surfaces. A sharp strike remains, with slight wear at the top folds of the cap as well as on the eagle's brow and claws.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24FG, PCGS# 39589

15435 1826 O-109, R.1, AU58 NGC. CAC. The reverse legend was entered into the working die by hand on lettered edge Bust halves, always useful for collectors to help distinguish die marriages. On O-109, A and T in STATES are in line and touch at the base, as does A and M in AMERICA. Other coins show AM touching, but O-109 is the only 1826 variety where both AT and AM are joined. This CAC-endorsed near-Mint example is lustrous and sharp with vibrant orange and sea-green toning.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$1.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24FM, PCGS# 39678

BUST HALF DOLLARS

1808/7 Capped Bust Half, XF45 O-101, Choice Early Die Stage



1814 Capped Bust Half, AU55 O-104a, Late Die State



1822 O-104 Bust Half, AU55



1826 Bust Half, AU58 O-109, Richly Toned



**1830 Capped Bust Half, AU58
O-122, Large 0 in Date**



15436 1830 Large 0, O-122, R.1, AU58 NGC. CAC. The Large 0 in the date is well-aligned on Overton-122, and several horizontal shield lines extend well into the feathers past the right shield edge. Deep umber-gray and plum toning gathers at the borders and extends inward with less intensity. A sharply struck near-Mint example of this readily available die pair. CAC endorsed.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$4.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24FU, PCGS# 39833

**1831 Capped Bust Half Dollar, VF35
Overton-101, Well-Detailed**



15437 1831 O-101, R.2, VF35 NGC. Overton-101 shows an extension of the middle stripe in gule 2 down toward the fletchings. The E and P in the motto are filled at the top. This Choice VF Capped Bust half dollar has undoubtedly seen considerable circulation, but much detail remains on Liberty's curls, and the eagle's feathers and talons. The obverse features strong border elements, while the reverse legends are slightly drawn to moderately soft rims. An even layer of olive-gray patina covers each side.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24FV, PCGS# 39837

**1832 Capped Bust Half, MS62
O-102a, Lapped Dies**



15438 1832 Small Letters, O-102a, R.3, MS62 NGC. Missing tail feathers, threadlike stems to the leaves and berries, and misshapen arrowheads all are diagnostics for the scarce late die stage of O-102a. This sharp, Uncirculated example displays deep-blue and brick-red toning with silvery iridescence at the borders. The Small Letters legend is snug to the dentils, often a confusing factor when attributing the O-102a variety.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24FW, PCGS# 39859

**1836 Bust Half, AU55
O-109, Lettered Edge, Recut Star 7**



15439 1836 Lettered Edge, O-109, R.3, AU55 NGC. An extra tine on star 7 is the primary diagnostic on the O-109 obverse, with the second being the doubled branch tip on the reverse. An intense speckling of cloudy-gray toning floats over the smooth, unabraded surfaces of this Choice About Uncirculated example. Bits of silver luster peek through the toning.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24G2, PCGS# 39945



15440 1837 GR-20, R.3, MS62 NGC. CAC. The recutting on the 7 in the date and the pair of die lines in the hair above the clasp are the most obvious markers for the GR-20 variety. A small lump in the field near star 12 confirms the attribution. The 1837 date is the logical choice for type with 50 CENTS as the denomination, used only in 1836-37. This is an original and lustrous Mint State example, attractively toned and with CAC endorsement.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24G4, PCGS# 6176

15441 1838 GR-9, R.3, MS62 NGC. Diagonal die lines in the shield indicate an early die state, and the lack of a die crack through the cap confirms the prime stage. This example is sharply struck at the centers, although a few of the stars lack central details. Attractive golden-tan toning enhances the softly lustrous, smooth surfaces.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 531090

15442 1842 Medium Date, Large Letters, WB-104, AU58 NGC. A relatively plentiful mintage of 2 million Seated half dollars in 1842 represented a significant increase over the previous year's output of just 310,000 coins. The Mint modified the reverse lettering partway through the year, replacing the earlier Small Letters with new Large Letters. Violet-gray patina dominates, ceding to splashes of gold, russet, and gunmetal-blue toning. Every design element is clear despite practically indiscernible friction, but this piece lacks the crispness of a full strike. Readily appealing nonetheless.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24GU, PCGS# 6239

15443 1853 Arrows and Rays, WB-101, AU55 NGC. CAC. Attractive brownish-gray surfaces feature blue overtones and bits of golden luster that appear at the margins. The 1853 Arrows and Rays issue is readily available in most grades, but it is seldom found with such natural eye appeal in Choice About Uncirculated condition. CAC endorsement confirms the surface quality and unmistakable originality of this high-mintage, one-year type.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$6.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24JJ, PCGS# 6275

REEDED EDGE HALF DOLLARS

1837 GR-20 Reeded Edge Bust Half MS62 CAC

Important for Type, 50 CENTS Reverse



1838 Reeded Edge Bust Half, MS62 GR-9, Scarce in Mint State



SEATED HALF DOLLARS

1842 Half Dollar, Near-Mint Medium Date, Large Letters



1853 Arrows & Rays Seated Half, AU55 WB-101, One Year Type



1854 Arrows Seated Half, AU Details



1861-O Half Dollar, XF Details Struck Under CSA Authority



1873-S Arrows Seated Half, AU58+ WB-101, Underrated San Francisco Issue



1875-S Seated Half, AU58 WB-104, Small Wide S Mintmark



15444 1854 Arrows, WB-101 — Reverse Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. With a mintage approaching 3 million pieces, so many die marriages exist that there is no complete variety listing as of August 2017. Slate-gray shades display attractive golden accents on the obverse, while the reverse was once cleaned, and now shows intermittent gray and silver areas. A sharply struck, minimally marked example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15445 1861-O WB-101, Die Pair 10, R.4 — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. XF. This die pair was used by the Confederate States of America to strike half dollars between January 26 and May 31, 1861, after it had taken control of the New Orleans Mint. Diagnostics include a lump on Liberty's left (facing) shoulder, weak dentils below the date, and doubled outlines on the eagle's wings. The die crack that later travels from the rim down through the nose has not yet formed. Steel-gray surfaces show a couple of pinscratches across the obverse. Detail is good in spite of light friction and a touch of strike softness.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15446 1873-S Arrows, WB-101, Die Pair 1, High R.3, AU58+ NGC. CAC. Sharp-eyed Seated half specialists are sure to take notice of this borderline Uncirculated 1873-S. Just 228,000 pieces were struck, and a low survival rate makes this San Francisco issue a true sleeper in the series. The 1873-CC Arrows shows a similar mintage and a larger certified population, yet it is valued between 3 and 4 times the underrated 1873-S. This example displays nearly full mint luster with a razor-sharp strike. Dappled iridescent toning provides excellent eye appeal, with attractive shades of gold, lilac, and pale blue throughout both sides. CAC endorsed. Census: 6 in 58 (1 in 58+), 9 finer. CAC: 2 in 58, 1 finer (8/17).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24L9, PCGS# 6345

15447 1875-S WB-104, Die Pair 2, R.4, AU58 NGC. Four mintmark sizes are known among the 22 die marriages for the 1875-S. Only the Micro S mintmark is scarcer than the Small Wide S, with each of those two scarcities represented by single die marriages. This is a lilac-gray near-Mint State example with bright silver luster shining at the margins. Liberty's hair strands show minor blending, but the strike is otherwise sharp and there are no distracting marks.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$4.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24KF, PCGS# 6351



15448 1912-D AU58 NGC. Pretty champagne, amber, and powder-blue toning warms the satiny fields of this near-Mint type coin, while a trace of friction over the devices determines the grade. Moderate luster remains in the fields. Star 3 and the eagle's right (facing) shoulder exhibit expected strike softness.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$8.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24NH, PCGS# 6525

15449 1847 MS61 NGC. OC-2, R.1. Date position and die lines in the upper-left shield recess identify the variety. The 1847 Seated dollar is popular as a No Motto type coin, although Mint State examples are sometimes elusive. This piece displays semireflective fields and dappled gold, olive, russet, and powder-blue toning. Slight strike weakness occurs on the eagle's left (facing) talons and upper wing edge.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 24YJ, PCGS# 6934

15450 1868 OC-5, Low R.3, AU50 NGC. A pair of curving die lines in the dentils below the 6 identify this variety, which is occasionally mistaken for the Misplaced Date varieties, OC-2 and -3, that show the top of an errant 6 near the rim. This 1868 Seated dollar is well struck and mostly brilliant with light golden border toning. The fields are prooflike. Scattered light abrasions accompany the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15451 1873 AU58 NGC. CAC. The most plentiful 1873 Trade dollar issue is the Philadelphia, although even this date is scarce in high grade compared to the San Francisco issues of 1875-1878. The near-Mint coin offered here exhibits good strike sharpness and light high-point friction. Golden-toned interiors cede to rings of blue, sea-green, and violet at the borders. Slight reflectivity is discernible in the reverse fields.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 252W, PCGS# 7031

BARBER HALF DOLLAR

1912-D Barber Half, AU58
Ex: 'Col.' Green, Delightful Toning



SEATED DOLLARS

1847 Seated Dollar, Toned MS61



1868 Seated Dollar, AU50
Reflective Fields



TRADE DOLLAR

1873 Trade Dollar, AU58
Attractively Toned



MORGAN DOLLARS

1879-S Morgan Dollar, Toned MS64 Collectible Third Reverse



1921 Morgan Dollar, Gem Pastel Hues



PEACE DOLLARS

1921 High Relief Peace Dollar, MS65 Ex: 'Col.' Green, Beautiful Luster



1923 Peace Dollar, Appealing MS64



15452 1879-S MS64 NGC. This S-mint issue, like the early-date San Francisco issues that immediately follow, is popularly sought-after for inclusion in collectors' type sets. The 1879-S with the Reverse of 1879 (as here) is widely collectible through the highest levels of Mint State. The present near-Gem dollar has a dusky overlay of predominantly violet-gray patina with intermittent glints of olive-green, gold, and blue. Both sides exhibit a bold impression, save for marginal softness on the eagle's breast.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7092

15453 1921 MS65 NGC. From a mintage of more than 44 million coins, the 1921 Morgan dollar represents the final issue in the series. Production resumed after a 17-year hiatus, with the Mint using new, slightly modified, low-relief hubs. The 1921 issue tends to be overlooked, but examples are scarce in higher grades, with populations dropping off dramatically in MS66. This lightly toned Gem exhibits pastel shades of ice-blue, violet, and peach-gold over each well-preserved side. The motifs are crisp, and tiny ticks occur on the portrait.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 256X, PCGS# 7296

15454 1921 MS65 NGC. Various shades of rose-gold and champagne hues warm the vibrantly lustrous surfaces of this Gem High Relief type coin. As expected, some strike weakness occurs at the centers, but the cheek and fields are attractively devoid of abrasions. There is no shortage of eye appeal on this coin.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 2U4E, PCGS# 7356

15455 1923 MS64 NGC. The 1923 Peace dollar is easily among the best-suited issues for type purposes. Its extensive production of 30.8 million coins is second in the series only to the 1922. Hundreds of thousands of examples survive in high grades. This appealing near-Gem features crisp central definition with incompleteness on the border elements. Soft mint luster shines through variegated tones of violet-gray and antique-gold patina.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# AMPA, PCGS# 7360



15456 1813 BD-1, R.2 — Harshly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a, unclashed. The denomination is spaced slightly wider on BD-1, the more plentiful of the two 1813 half eagle varieties and a popular type coin. This example is bright with muted luster from a thorough cleaning although the sharpness of the design is unaffected. An even, bold strike will appeal to the early gold specialist, and a lack of adjustment marks enhances the aesthetics.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15457 1893 Isabella Quarter MS61 NGC. On March 3, 1893, Congress passed legislation stipulating that \$10,000 already appropriated for the World's Columbian Exposition's Board of Lady Managers could be given in the form of commemorative quarters. Of the 40,000 pieces struck, only 24,214 coins were sold. Examples are always in demand as this represents the sole issue in the series of this denomination. The usual shades of violet, blue, and gold color each side of this sharply struck representatives. Scattered marks in the reverse field limit the grade.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYJ9, PCGS# 9220

15458 1893 Columbian MS62 NGC. The 1893 Columbian half dollar represents the second year of the first issue in the classic commemorative series. More than 1.5 million pieces were sold, so there are enough examples available on the market to satisfy collector demand in almost any grade. This well-struck representative with gunmetal border toning and central gold patina is perfect for the entry level enthusiast.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYGG, PCGS# 9297

15459 1915-S Panama-Pacific — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. The 1915-S Pan-Pac half dollar was the only commemorative silver coin produced for the famous San Francisco exposition. Other issues included a gold dollar, quarter eagle, and two fifty-dollar coins in round and octagonal formats. A total of 27,135 of these half dollars were sold, making the 1915-S a popular series scarcity. Dappled violet-gray toning covers each side, where minor grade-defining wisps are apparent. Detail remains strong despite a hint of friction over the highest points.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

EARLY HALF EAGLE

1813 Half Eagle, BD-1, AU Details Collectible Type Coin



COMMEMORATIVE SILVER

1893 Isabella Quarter, MS61 Sole Issue for This Denomination



1893 Columbian Half Dollar, MS62 Second Year in the Classic Series



1915-S Panama-Pacific Half Dollar, AU Details



1918 Illinois Centennial Half Dollar, Well-Struck MS62



15460 1918 Lincoln MS62 NGC. The Mint celebrated the centennial of Illinois' statehood in 1918 with the production of these half dollars, featuring the contemplative profile of its most famous son, Abraham Lincoln. Up to 100,000 coins were authorized, and every last coin was sold — a first at that time. Shades of khaki and golden-gray patina provide color to each side. Marks are well-hidden among strongly struck relief features.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYGU, PCGS# 9320

1920 Maine Centennial Half Dollar, Near-Gem



15461 1920 Maine MS64 NGC. Glimmering mint frost shines from each side of this near-Gem Maine Centennial commemorative half dollar. The lower obverse rim and entire reverse border display pleasing multicolor toning that includes blue, rose-violet, and gold elements. The impression is uniformly crisp, and there are few significant abrasions. Anthony de Francisci, the sculptor of Peace dollar fame, was responsible for modeling the designs.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYGY, PCGS# 9326

1921 Alabama Half Dollar, Unc Details Plain Variant



15462 1921 Alabama — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. This is an example of the Plain 1921 Alabama commemorative half dollar. About 10,000 such coins were struck after the initial run of 6,000 pieces with "2x2" in the right obverse field. These half dollars were largely sold to non-collector residents of the state, who wanted examples as souvenirs. Eventually, many representatives were put into circulation. This bright silver Uncirculated half dollar was cleaned as some point, but abrasions are few and far between. Incomplete over the eagle's wing, as is typical, but well struck elsewhere.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1921 Missouri Commemorative Half Dollar, AU58 Plain Variety, Uniform Toning Throughout



15463 1921 Missouri AU58 NGC. This is a richly toned Missouri half dollar with a uniform layer of mixed olive-green, golden-orange, and crimson patina over each side. Grade-limiting friction is practically unseen over well-struck motifs. The design for the Missouri Centennial commemoratives was executed by California sculptor Robert Aitken. An estimated 11,400 Plain examples without 2x4 in the left obverse field are estimated to have been sold to collectors. Many more were melted.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYH2, PCGS# 9330



15464 1921 Missouri 2x4 AU58 NGC. The Mint set a precedent when it issued two varieties of the Missouri half dollar in 1921. Similar variants in subsequent years would attempt, in the words of Dave Bowers, "to exploit the numismatic market." With a distribution of 9,000 coins, these 2x4 representatives are scarcer than their Plain counterparts. Rich gunmetal-blue, crimson, and gold patina surrounds brilliant centers on the obverse. The reverse is minimally toned. Trace friction occurs over the highest points, including the coonskin cap and frontiersman's cheek.

Ex: *Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society*. NGC ID# 2FE9, PCGS# 9331

15465 1921 Pilgrim — Obverse Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Half dollars commemorating the Pilgrims' landing at Plymouth Rock in 1620 were struck 300 years later in 1920 and again in 1921. The latter issue, from which this piece derives, claims a much smaller distribution than its earlier counterpart (20,053 coins versus 150,112 coins). Unsurprisingly, the 1921 is the scarcer of the two. Bright surfaces are softly frosted and minimally hairlined. The devices are unworn and well-struck.

Ex: *Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society*.

15466 1922 Grant No Star MS62 NGC. As many as 250,000 Grant Memorial half dollars were authorized by Congress. Initially, there was only supposed to be a single variety without a star above GRANT, but one was inadvertently added to create the scarce With Star type. Ultimately, only 67,405 No Star half dollars were sold and 27,650 coins were melted. This typically-struck mint condition example has light reddish-gold borders around minimally toned centers. Grade-limiting marks do not distract.

Ex: *Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society*. NGC ID# BYGP, PCGS# 9306

15467 1923-S Monroe — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. The profiles of James Monroe and John Quincy Adams, both instrumental in the establishment of the Monroe Doctrine, are seen on the obverse. Two female figures represent North and South America on the reverse. Los Angeles had no relevance to the Monroe Doctrine, but rather was the site of the First Annual American Historical Revue and Motion Picture Industry Exposition, where these coins were distributed. Each side is virtually brilliant, save for a few specks of golden-russet color on the obverse. Shimmering luster glows throughout.

Ex: *Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society*.

1921 Missouri Half Dollar, Near-Mint Scarce 2x4 Variety



1921 Pilgrim Tercentenary Half Dollar Unc Details Scarcer of the Two Varieties



1922 Grant Memorial Half Dollar, MS62 No Star Variant



1923-S Monroe Doctrine Half Dollar, Unc Details



1924 Huguenot Half Dollar
Unc Sharpness
Frosty Luster



15468 1924 Huguenot — Rev Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. This issue commemorates the settlement of Huguenots and Walloons at the New Netherland colony in New York. However, the portraits of Admiral Gaspard de Coligny and William the Silent relate to the French Wars of Religion rather than the 1624 landing. A total of 142,000 coins were sold, plus 80 coins for assaying. Both sides are brilliant with frosty luster and light border toning. NGC notes that the reverse is improperly cleaned, signs of which are not overly apparent.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1925 Lexington-Concord Half Dollar, MS65



15469 1925 Lexington MS65 NGC. Unlike so many commemorative half dollars issued to “celebrate” various anniversaries of dubious significance, the 1925 Battle of Lexington and Concord half dollars actually memorialize a significant moment in this country’s history. The obverse features an archetypal minuteman, while the reverse shows the Old Belfry in Lexington, which sounded the alarm summoning the militia to action upon the arrival of the British forces. Brilliant with radiant frosty luster, this Gem enjoys good definition and minimal field chatter.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYGW, PCGS# 9318

1925 Stone Mountain Half Dollar, Choice AU



15470 1925 Stone Mountain AU55 NGC. The first coins from this issue, which would eventually exceed 2.3 million pieces, were struck on January 21, 1925 — the 101st anniversary of the birth of Stonewall Jackson. These Stone Mountain commemorative half dollars represented an attempt to generate additional funding for the famous carving outside Atlanta. Ultimately, more than 1.3 million coins were sold for \$1 apiece. Partial frosty luster remains over minimally toned surfaces. This Choice AU half dollar displays good detail with normal friction for the grade.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYJ6, PCGS# 9378

1925 Fort Vancouver Half Dollar
Unc Details
Low-Distribution Scarcity



15471 1925 Vancouver — Harshly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Rivière du Loup, Quebec native, physician, North West Company partner, and later Hudson Bay Company trader Dr. John McLoughlin founded Fort Vancouver, Washington in 1825 — an event commemorated by these half dollars. Although 50,028 examples were originally minted, only 14,994 pieces were distributed. This representative has the sharpness of an Uncirculated coin, but both sides show evidence of a harsh cleaning in the form of myriad hairlines.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



15472 1925-S California — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. The quintessential icons of California grace both sides of this coin, issued to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the state's admission into the Union in 1850. The obverse depicts a Gold Rush prospector panning for gold. A grizzly bear, the state emblem, appears on the reverse. Although cleaned at some point many years ago, the surfaces have since developed pleasing peripheral rainbow toning. Notably free of major abrasions.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15473 1926 Sesquicentennial MS62 NGC. Eye-catching multicolor iridescence clings to the margins while the interiors display pale shades of powder-blue and gold. The design features are typically impressed. Grade-defining marks are concentrated on Washington's portrait. This popular issue of national significance celebrates the 150th anniversary of our country's founding. Distribution amounted to 141,120 coins.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYJ4, PCGS# 9374

15474 1926-S Oregon MS64+ NGC. The 1926-S lays claim to the highest distribution among all Oregon Trail commemorative half dollars (1926 to 1939). A total of 100,055 coins were minted, and 83,055 were distributed. This sharp representative on the cusp of a full Gem assessment enjoys mostly brilliant interiors, with speckled russet and rainbow iridescence around the borders generating excellent eye appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYH7, PCGS# 9341

15475 1927 Vermont MS64 NGC. Although the French had set up forts in Montreal and Quebec City by the early 1600s, a few hundred miles away from Vermont, there were no permanent colonies established in the Green Mountain state before 1724. Even at that time, ownership of the territory was disputed between New Hampshire and New York states. In 1777, Vermont finally gained its independence, an event commemorated by these half dollars. The surfaces of this near-Gem example feature frosty luster beneath a translucent veil of pale gold toning. Reed marks on Allen's cheek and below the catamount define the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYJR, PCGS# 9401

1925-S California Half Dollar, Unc Details Peripheral Rainbow Color



1926 Sesquicentennial Commemorative Half, MS62 Multicolor Iridescence Around the Margins



1926-S Oregon Trail Half Dollar, MS64+ First Year in the Set



1927 Vermont Half Dollar, MS64 Green Mountain State Sesquicentennial



1928 Hawaiian Half Dollar, Unc Details Only 10,000 Coins Issued for Collectors



15476 1928 Hawaiian — Obverse Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Hawaiian commemorative half dollars were struck in June 1928. The mintage of 10,008 coins included eight assay pieces and 50 sandblast proofs. Coins went on sale in early October of that year, with a sellout following soon-after. The issue's popularity endures, mainly because of its ultra-low mintage. This piece maintains the sharpness of an Uncirculated coin, but an inoffensive obverse cleaning prevents a numeric assessment. Just a few small bag marks are seen, and each side showcases pale golden-brown tones.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1934 Maryland Tercentenary Half Dollar Pastel-Toned Premium Gem



15477 1934 Maryland MS66 NGC. Cecil Calvert, responsible for the eponymous Lord Baltimore coinage, is depicted on the obverse of the 1934 Maryland Tercentenary half dollar. The state arms grace the reverse. The authorized production of 25,000 pieces was distributed in full, plus 15 coins for assay. Scintillating luster glows from surfaces lightly toned in pastel shades of gold, blue, and violet. Preservation is excellent, as expected for a coin in this high grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYGZ, PCGS# 9328

1935 Connecticut Half Dollar, MS65+ Acclaimed Kreis Design



15478 1935 Connecticut MS65+ NGC. Numismatic art historian Cornelius Vermeule lavished praise on the 1935 Connecticut Tercentenary half dollars, writing: "All elements of the Connecticut Tercentenary coin blend superbly, the mottoes and aphorisms disappearing amid the leafy clusters on the obverse and the balance of the opposite side as successful as the eagle of 1907." This high-end Gem combines shimmering luster and glints of golden patina to deliver outstanding aesthetic appeal. Typically struck, with marks practically unseen.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYGH, PCGS# 9299

1935 Hudson Commemorative Half Unc Details Low Distribution Total



15479 1935 Hudson — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Each side of this Hudson commemorative representative is unnaturally brilliant from an old cleaning and the mint luster is slightly subdued, but the overall affect is not nearly as distracting as often seen. Well-struck with a touch of central softness. Only 10,000 examples were distributed to collectors plus eight assay coins — the same total as the key date 1928 Hawaiian half dollar.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



15480 1935 Spanish Trail MS64 NGC. CAC. The steer head on the obverse references Spanish explorer Alvar Nufiez Cabeza de Vasca, whose last name translates to “head of a cow.” All 10,000 coins authorized by Congress for sale to collectors were successfully distributed. Another eight coins were manufactured and used for assay purposes. Each side is typically satiny and largely bright silver, although glints of golden toning are present. The exposed areas on these coins generally are a haven for ticks and bag marks, but not on this near-Gem.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYJ5, PCGS# 9376

15481 1935-S San Diego MS63 NGC. The California-Pacific International Exposition two-coin set includes the 1935-S (70,132 coins) and the 1936-D (30,092 coins). Curiously, 180,000 of the 1935-S San Diego halves were recoined to strike 1936-D representatives, which in turn were melted en masse. A faint trace of golden color complements virtually brilliant surfaces with softly frosted luster. A group of marks on Minerva’s knee are the only apparent flaws.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society NGC ID# BYHY, PCGS# 9371

15482 1935-S Texas — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Walter Breen, Anthony Swiatek, and others have criticized the Texas Centennial half dollar design for being jumbled, but Cornelius Vermeule differed in his opinion: “Coppini’s commemorative half dollar is the classic triumph of how much can be successfully crowded on a coin. This coin has one of the greatest of the designs in the commemorative series, by an artist not otherwise widely associated with coins or even medals.” Each side of this mint example is bright and untuned with muted luster from cleaning. All facets of the intricate design are sharply rendered.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15483 1936 Albany MS66 NGC. The Albany commemorative half dollar had an authorized distribution of up to 25,000 coins plus 13 pieces for assay purposes. The issue’s strictly local historical significance, celebrating the 250th anniversary of the city’s charter, and its price tag of \$2, inhibited strong sales. Ultimately, 17,671 Albany halves were distributed. The strike is razor-sharp throughout mainly brilliant surfaces awash in softly glowing satin luster. Areas of translucent golden patina confirm the originality of this Premium Gem.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# 23WZ, PCGS# 9227

1935 Spanish Trail Half Dollar, Near-Gem 10,000 Examples Sold



1935-S San Diego Half Dollar, MS63 Frosty With Pale Gold Accents



1935-S Texas Half Dollar, Unc Details Acclaimed Design



1936 Albany Half Dollar, MS66 Glowing Satin Luster, Strong Strike



1936 Daniel Boone Half, Unc Details Low Distribution of 12,012 Coins



15484 1936 Boone — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. The bicentennial of the birth of fabled American pioneer Daniel Boone was celebrated through the issuance of commemorative half dollars. Boone was born in 1734, so 1934 represents the actual anniversary, but production continued through 1938. Coins struck from 1935 through the final year of the series feature “1934 / PIONEER YEAR” in the right reverse field. Satiny silver surfaces are moderately subdued. However, the cleaning is not overly distracting. The strike is strong, and scattered ticks are mostly visible on Boone’s portrait.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1936 Bridgeport Commemorative Half, MS66 Attractive Art Deco Design



15485 1936 Bridgeport MS66 NGC. The Art Deco eagle on the reverse of the Bridgeport half dollar is remarkably similar to that of the Connecticut Tercentenary half dollar of 1935, also designed by Henry Kreis. Only 25,000 pieces were sold to the public — the minimum number authorized for production. Minimal chatter occurs over the most exposed areas, explaining the impressive Premium Gem assessment. Daubs of gold patina encircle brilliant centers. Locating a finer example will require patience.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYG9, PCGS# 9279

1936 Cleveland Half Dollar, MS65



15486 1936 Cleveland MS65 NGC. A total of 50,000 coins were distributed to collectors (30 more were struck for assay purposes). Those that survive are apt to grade fractionally better than MS64. The population declines markedly in grades higher MS65. Both sides of this Gem display light golden patina with underlying brilliance more prominent on the reverse. Frosty with a single reeding mark of note on Moses Cleaveland’s forehead.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYGB, PCGS# 9288

1936 Delaware Tercentenary Half Dollar, Gem



15487 1936 Delaware MS65 NGC. Swedish colonists arrived at what is now Wilmington, Delaware, in 1638. This issue celebrates the tercentenary of their landing, although it was produced two years before the proper anniversary. In all, 20,000 coins were sold. Survivors are generally available in Gem and Premium Gem condition. Splashes of golden-russet color around minimally toned centers and slightly frosted luster characterize each side.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYGJ, PCGS# 9301



15488 1936 Elgin MS66 NGC. A pale golden cast graces this delightful Premium Gem half dollar, celebrating the centennial of Elgin, Illinois, with a Pioneer theme. Satiny luster percolates through the toning, delivering a degree of eye-appeal that should appeal to those who appreciate originality. The issue was apparently well-saved by collectors. Examples are frequently available in MS66, though finer coins are very scarce.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYGL, PCGS# 9303

15489 1936 Gettysburg MS64 NGC. CAC. Struck to observe the 75th anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg, but dated two years prior to reflect the authorization date of June 16, 1936. The obverse shows two uniformed profile portraits of soldiers, one Union and the other Confederate. The shields of each flank the fasces on the reverse. Frosty luster blends with light gold toning throughout this attractive Choice representative.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYGM, PCGS# 9305

15490 1936 Long Island MS64 NGC. B. Max Mehl criticized the Long Island Tercentenary half dollar design for its unidentifiable portraits and poorly modeled sailing ship. In reality, the portraits are supposed to represent a Dutch settler and an Algonquian Native American. Howard K. Weinman, son of Adolph A. Weinman (known for his "Walking Liberty" image), was responsible for the design. Frosty luster emanates from each side, showing an attractive overlay of original golden color. Marks are apparently limited to the ship's sails.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYGX, PCGS# 9322

15491 1936 Lynchburg — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Artist Charles Keck, previously responsible for the 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar and the 1927 Vermont half dollar, was chosen to produce designs for a new half dollar celebrating the sesquicentennial of Lynchburg, Virginia's charter. In the absence of an image of John Lynch, for whom the town was named, a profile of Virginia politician and local resident Carter Glass was used. The noted cleaning fails to detract from surfaces that have lightly retoned. Well-struck and with scattered ticks and flecks.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1936 Elgin Half Dollar, MS66 Light Golden Patina, Very Scarce Any Finer



1936 Gettysburg Half Dollar, MS64 Popular Civil War Commemorative Issue



1936 Long Island Half Dollar, MS64 Frosty Luster Under Golden Toning



1936 Lynchburg Half, Unc Details



**1936 Borough of Norfolk
Bicentennial Half Dollar
Well-Preserved Premium Gem**



15492 1936 Norfolk MS66 NGC. Distribution of the authorized 25,000 Norfolk bicentennial half dollars began on August 15, 1937 — a year past the anniversary. Promotional material suggested potential buyers act quickly, claiming subscription rates were high. Such was not the case, however. Only 16,936 pieces were actually distributed. A light dusting of pale patina around the edges frames brilliant centers that radiate considerable frost.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYH5, PCGS# 9337

**1936 Robinson-Arkansas
Half Dollar, Unc Details**



15493 1936 Robinson — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. The Robinson-Arkansas half dollar celebrating the state's centennial was authorized in 1936 and was intended to sell better than earlier Arkansas commemoratives. However, like their unpopular counterparts, these halves also languished in dealers' inventories. As a result, examples are widely obtainable in mint condition. This is a razor-sharp example with frosty, untoned surfaces. Signs of cleaning are minimally distracting and ticks are noted on the profile.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

**1936 Wisconsin Half Dollar, MS67
Peripheral Golden-Orange Toning**



15494 1936 Wisconsin MS67 NGC. Wisconsin joined the Union in 1848, but a territorial government was established in 1836 — an event commemorated 100 years later through the issuance of these half dollars. A badger is depicted on one side, and the state seal with forearm, pickaxe, and lump of lead ore appears on the other. Apparently, the badger-side was originally designated as the obverse, but some experts argue otherwise. This Superb Gem maintains brilliant, satiny centers with glints of golden-orange patina around the rims. Each side is essentially pristine.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYKU, PCGS# 9447

**1936 York County Half Dollar
Brilliant MS65**



15495 1936 York MS65 NGC. A healthy proportion of the authorized production of York County Tercentenary coins were distributed. Up to 30,000 coins were officially sanctioned, and 25,000 pieces were acquired by dealers and collectors. An additional 15 coins were made for assay. This Gem is on a par with the typical survivor from this carefully handled issue. Brilliant mint frost and daubs of pale patina characterize each strongly struck side.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYKV, PCGS# 9449



15496 1936-D Arkansas — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Issued in celebration of the state's centennial in 1936, Arkansas half dollars had a wide variance in production totals between 1935 and 1939. Distribution across all mints ranged from 13,012 coins for the 1935-P to 2,104 coins for the 1939-P and 1939-D. This particular issue claims a distribution of 9,660 pieces. The surfaces are mostly brilliant, and luster is partly subdued by the noted cleaning. A few obverse contact marks are seen.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15497 1936-D Columbia — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Each branch of the United States mint struck 8,000 Columbia half dollars for inclusion in three-coin sets. An additional 1,000 pieces were struck at Philadelphia for individual sale. Small quantities of assay coins were also produced at each facility, including nine coins at the Colorado mint. Strike detail is bold on the two capitol buildings and the palmetto tree. Cleaning has muted the satiny luster on each side of this brilliant half dollar.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15498 1936-S Bay Bridge MS63 NGC. Up to 200,000 half dollars celebrating the opening of the Bay Bridge between Oakland and San Francisco were authorized for production, but only 100,000 coins were minted (plus another 55 pieces for assay). Ultimately, 71,424 examples of this popular issue were distributed. This sharp, attractive Select coin offers soft satin luster and a thin overlay of peach-gold and violet patina. Tiny ticks on the bear's legs are of little consequence.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYFM, PCGS# 9254

15499 1936-S Rhode Island MS65 NGC. The obverse depicts Roger Williams, who first landed at Providence in 1836, stepping off his boat and greeting a Native American at Slate Rock. The reverse features an anchor with HOPE above and E PLURIBUS UNUM below. The design was executed by John Howard Benson of the Rhode Island School of Design and silversmith Arthur Graham Carey. This is one of 15,011 S-mint examples distributed, with frosty, minimally toned surfaces that show daubs of pale color around the margins. Scarcely seen finer.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYHV, PCGS# 9365

1936-D Arkansas Centennial Half Dollar Unc Details



1936-D Half Dollar, Unc Details Columbia, South Carolina Sesquicentennial



1936-S Bay Bridge Half Dollar, MS63 Popular Design



1936-S Rhode Island Half Dollar, MS65 Providence Tercentenary Commemorative



1937 Battle of Antietam Half Dollar, MS65 CAC Endorsement



15500 1937 Antietam MS65 NGC. CAC. Generals George B. McClellan and Robert E. Lee are featured on the obverse of the 1937 Antietam commemorative half dollar. The battle took place on September 17, 1862 at Sharpsburg, Maryland and claimed 23,000 casualties. Silver-gray surfaces exhibit sharp detail with a touch of softness on part of the lettering.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYF4, PCGS# 9229

1938 New Rochelle Half Dollar, MS66 Highest Readily Accessible Grade Level



15501 1938 New Rochelle MS66 NGC. The certified population of the 1938 New Rochelle half dollar drops by more than 75% from MS66 to MS67 or higher, highlighting the scarcity of examples finer than the Premium Gem presented here. Minimally toned and lightly frosted, each side exhibits a crisp strike and notably few imperfections, especially considering the exposed surface area. From a small distribution of 15,266 coins.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYDX, PCGS# 9335

1946 Booker T. Washington Half Dollar MS66, Seldom Seen Finer



15502 1946 Booker T. Washington MS66 NGC. Dave Bowers estimates that of the 1 million 1946 Booker T. Washington halves struck for sale to collectors, perhaps 700,000 were actually distributed. This is the most readily available issue in the series, frequently encountered in MS66 but seldom seen finer. A ring of pale gold surrounds untuned centers on this frosty, sharply rendered Premium Gem. Three ticks on the cheek preclude an even higher grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYJS, PCGS# 9404

1946 Iowa Centennial Half Dollar Frosty MS66



15503 1946 Iowa MS66 NGC. Interestingly, 500 of the 100,000 coins struck for collectors were set to be distributed in 1996, and another 500 are awaiting distribution in 2046. The 90,000 coins available at the original moment of issue were successfully distributed to local and out-of-state collectors. The Premium Gem offered here radiates thick mint frost over clean surfaces that show daubs of russet patina around the margins. The centers remain brilliant with a single alloy spot above the eagle's right (facing) wing.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYGV, PCGS# 9316



15504 1951-S Washington-Carver MS66 NGC. Washington-Carver half dollars enjoyed an extensive production run from 1951 to 1954. Vast quantities were struck across all three branches of the Mint, including more than 1.1 million pieces manufactured in Philadelphia in 1952. The 1951-S claims the lowest mintage in the set (8,000 pieces plus three for assay). Typically struck devices remain brilliant near the centers, while daubs of russet color appear intermittently around the periphery.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYL2, PCGS# 9432

15505 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS62+ NGC. CAC. DuVall 1-B. The leaf points between 19 in the date, and the branch stem is thin, which signify the 1-B. Circulated or cleaned examples of the 1900 Lafayette dollar are plentiful. Many were distributed to non-collectors, and coins often ended up being spent or mishandled. Entirely original representatives like this are elusive. Warm antique gold and violet-gray tones produce wonderful visual appeal. Partial luster glows from surfaces that nearly qualify for a Select assessment.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYKW, PCGS# 9222

15506 1903 Louisiana Purchase, Jefferson Gold Dollar MS66 NGC. CAC. The Jefferson Louisiana Purchase gold dollar is the slightly scarcer of two variants for the issue though both claim an identical production of 17,500 coins. CAC has appropriately endorsed this Premium Gem for quality within the grade. Its original peach-gold surfaces glisten with scintillating luster. A pinpoint impression rounds out the appeal. Very scarce any finer.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYLD, PCGS# 7443

15507 1903 Louisiana Purchase, McKinley Gold Dollar MS65 NGC. CAC. The first gold dollars in this classic commemorative series were the Louisiana Purchase issues of 1903. The two types featured the portraits of Thomas Jefferson, responsible for the purchase of the vast Louisiana territory in 1804, and the late William McKinley, who authorized the exposition. This is a rich orange-gold Gem with terrific aesthetic appeal. Radiant frost shimmers over well-preserved surfaces.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYLE, PCGS# 7444

1951-S Washington-Carver Half Dollar, MS66 Lowest Mintage in the Set



1900 Lafayette Dollar, MS62+ Entirely Original Antique Patina



COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

1903 Louisiana Purchase Gold Dollar, MS66 Scarcer Jefferson Variety Exceptional Quality



1903 Louisiana Purchase Gold Dollar, MS65 McKinley Portrait



1904 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar Uncirculated Sharpness



1905 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar, MS64 Elusive Second-Year Issue



U.S. MERCHANT TOKENS (1845-1860)

1858 Robert Lovett, Jr. Medalet Miller PA-346, MS63 Brown First Example We Have Offered



1860 Lovett Merchant Token, MS61 Brass, Miller PA-354



15508 1904 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar — Mount Removed, Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Reddish-gold patina appears over each side, as do myriad hairlines from cleaning. Evidence of a mount occurs at the upper obverse and lower reverse rim. This example is ideal for the collector in search of an affordable representative of this two-year gold commemorative type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15509 1905 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar MS64 NGC. Approximately 2.5 million visitors passed through the gates of the Lewis and Clark Exposition held in Portland, Oregon from June 1 to October 14, 1905. It was there that these gold dollars were sold. Despite equal distributions, the 1905 is decidedly less available than the 1904. This Choice example is well-defined with crisp dentils. Orange-gold color and frosty luster meld throughout.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. NGC ID# BYLG, PCGS# 7448

15510 1858 Robert Lovett, Jr., Philadelphia, PA, Miller PA-346 MS63 Brown NGC. A seated figure of Minerva occupies the central obverse. A screw press with 18 and 58 on each side are seen in exergue. Above, the legend reads: GOLD & SILVER MEDALS FOR COLLEGES, FAIRS, & C. The reverse exhibits the maker's name, profession, and city with broad ghosting. Each side showcases rich mahogany-brown patina with pinpoint-sharp motifs. An area of small marks in the left obverse field defines the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15511 1860 Robert Lovett, Jr., Philadelphia, PA, Miller PA-354 MS61 NGC. Philadelphia engraver and die sinker Robert Lovett, Jr. was a prominent issuer of store cards. This particular issue features the same hub used to strike Confederate cents and was struck in a variety of metals, including copper, brass (as here), cupronickel, white metal, and silver. Both sides are strongly defined with mixed olive and khaki-gold coloration.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



15512 1860 Robert Lovett, Jr., Philadelphia, PA, Miller PA-355 MS64 NGC. The obverse shows a female figure with Phrygian cap similar to that of the famed Confederate cent, with the maker's name and profession above and the date below. The reverse features the business' address within a wreath and a solicitation for "metallic business cards" around the border. Strongly struck in cupronickel, this Choice Uncirculated token exhibits coppery-gold color with a slight woodgrain effect across the obverse. A lint mark in the shape of a 6 appears on the tip of the bust.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15513 1860 Wealth of the South Fuld-511/517mp, AU58 NGC. The obverse has a central vignette of crops with THE WEALTH OF THE SOUTH. above and RICE TOBACCO SUGAR COTTON below. The other side features a palmetto tree with stars, rays, and a cannon under its canopy. The upper legend reads NO SUBMISSION TO THE NORTH. The date 1860 is in exergue. The sole obverse die is paired with a reverse showing one crack from the rim to the second star and another from star 13 through the H in NORTH. Friction is nearly unseen, and smooth, brass-gold surfaces display marvelous ice-blue accents.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

15514 1851 Australia W.J. Taylor Halfpenny Token, Seated Britannia / Melbourne Kangaroo, KM-Tn244, MS63 Brown NGC. Die alignment: 360°. A beautiful example of the Australian halfpenny token struck by W.J. Taylor, the obverse of which was muled with the Vlack K reverse die used in the Washington & Independence Military Bust series. It is interesting to observe that this piece was struck *after* the muling, as can be seen by the extensive die cracks through MELBOURNE that are not seen on the muling.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

End of Auction

1860 Robert Lovett, Jr. Store Card, MS64 Miller PA-355, Struck in Cupronickel



CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC

1860 Wealth of the South Token, AU58 Popular Type, Fuld-511/517



WORLD TOKEN

1851 Australia W.J. Taylor Halfpenny Token As Used on Washington Muling MS63 Brown





Lot 15008
The Unique 1652 Noe-12
Pine Tree Shilling

Terms and Conditions of Auction

Auctioneer and Auction:

1. This Auction is presented by Heritage Auctions, a d/b/a/ of Heritage Auctioneers & Galleries, Inc., or Heritage Auctions, Inc., or Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc., or Heritage Vintage Sports Auctions, Inc., Currency Auctions of America, Inc., Heritage Auctions (HK) Limited, or Heritage Auctions – Europe Cooperatief U.A. as identified with the applicable licensing information on the title page of the catalog or on the H.A.com Internet site (the "Auctioneer"). The Auction is conducted under these Terms and Conditions of Auction and applicable state and local law. Announcements and corrections from the podium and those made through the Terms and Conditions of Auctions appearing on the Internet at HA.com supersede those in the printed catalog.

Buyer's Premium:

2. All bids are subject to a Buyer's Premium which is in addition to the placed successful bid:

- Fifteen percent (15%) on Domain Names & Intellectual Property Auction lots;
- Nineteen and one-half percent (19.5%) on Comic and Movie Poster Auction lots;
- Twenty percent (20%) on Currency, Sports Collectibles, US Coin, and World & Ancient Coin Auction lots;
- Twenty-two percent (22%) on Wine Auction lots;
- For lots in all other categories not listed above, the Buyer's Premium per lot is twenty-five percent (25%) on the first \$250,000, plus twenty percent (20%) of any amount between \$250,000 and \$2,500,000, plus twelve percent (12%) of any amount over \$2,500,000.
- Minimum Buyer's Premium per lot is \$19, except for Sports Collectibles lots wherein the Buyer's Premium is \$14 per lot.

Auction Venues:

3. The following Auctions are conducted solely on the Internet: Heritage Weekly Internet Auctions (Coin, Currency, Comics, Rare Books, Jewelry & Watches, Guitars & Musical Instruments, and Vintage Movie Posters); Heritage Monthly Internet Auctions (Sports, World Coins and Rare Wine). Signature® Auctions and Grand Format Auctions accept bids from the Internet, telephone, fax, or mail first, followed by a floor bidding session; HeritageLive! and real-time telephone bidding are available to registered clients during these auctions.

Bidders:

4. Any person participating or registering for the Auction agrees to be bound by and accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction ("Bidder(s)").
5. All Bidders must meet Auctioneer's qualifications to bid. Any Bidder who is not a client in good standing of the Auctioneer may be disqualified at Auctioneer's sole option and will not be awarded lots. Such determination may be made by Auctioneer in its sole and unlimited discretion, at any time prior to, during, or even after the close of the Auction. Auctioneer reserves the right to exclude any person from the auction.
6. If an entity places a bid, then the person executing the bid on behalf of the entity agrees to personally guarantee payment for any successful bid.

Credit:

7. In order to place bids, Bidders who have not established credit with the Auctioneer must either furnish satisfactory credit information (including two collectibles-related business references) or supply valid credit card information along with a social security number, well in advance of the Auction. Bids placed through our Interactive Internet program will only be accepted from pre-registered Bidders. Bidders who are not members of HA.com or affiliates should preregister at least 48 hours before the start of the first session (exclusive of holidays or weekends) to allow adequate time to contact references. Credit will be granted at the discretion of Auctioneer. Additionally Bidders who have not previously established credit or who wish to bid in excess of their established credit history may be required to provide their social security number or the last four digits thereof so a credit check may be performed prior to Auctioneer's acceptance of a bid. Check writing privileges and immediate delivery of merchandise may also be determined by pre-approval of credit based on a combination of criteria: HA.com history, related industry references, bank verification, a credit bureau report and/or a personal guarantee for a corporate or partnership entity in advance of the auction venue.

Bidding Options:

8. Bids in Signature, Auctions or Grand Format Auctions may be placed as set forth in the printed catalog section entitled "Choose your bidding method." For auctions held solely on the Internet, see the alternatives on HA.com. Review at <http://www.ha.com/c/ref/web-tips.zx#biddingTutorial>.
9. Presentment of Bids: Non-Internet bids (including but not limited to podium, fax, phone and mail bids) are treated similar to floor bids in that they must be on-increment or at a half increment (called a cut bid). Any podium, fax, phone, or mail bids that do not conform to a full or half increment will be rounded up or down to the nearest full or half increment and this revised amount will be considered your high bid.
10. Auctioneer's Execution of Certain Bids. Auctioneer cannot be responsible for your errors in bidding, so carefully check that every bid is entered correctly. When identical mail or FAX bids are submitted, preference is given to the first received. To ensure the greatest accuracy, your written bids should be entered on the standard printed bid sheet and be received at Auctioneer's place of business at least two business days before the Auction start. Auctioneer is not responsible for executing mail bids or FAX bids received on or after the day the first lot is sold, nor Internet bids submitted after the published closing time; nor is Auctioneer responsible for proper execution of bids submitted by telephone, mail, FAX, e-mail, Internet, or in person once the Auction begins. Bids placed electronically via the internet may not be withdrawn until your written request is received and acknowledged by Auctioneer (FAX: 214-409-1425); such requests must state the reason, and may constitute grounds for withdrawal of bidding privileges. Lots won by mail Bidders will not be delivered at the Auction unless prearranged.
11. Caveat as to Bid Increments. Bid increments (over the current bid level) determine the lowest amount you may bid on a particular lot. Bids greater than one increment over the current bid can be any whole dollar amount. It is possible under several circumstances for winning bids to be between increments, sometimes only \$1 above the previous increment. Please see: "How can I lose by less than an increment?" on our website. Bids will be accepted in whole dollar amounts only. No "buy" or "unlimited" bids will be accepted.

The following chart governs current bidding increments

(see HA.com/c/ref/web-tips.zx#guidelines-increments).

Current Bid	Bid Increment	Current Bid	Bid Increment
< \$10.....	\$1	\$10,000 - \$19,999.....	\$1,000
\$10 - \$49.....	\$2	\$20,000 - \$49,999.....	\$2,000
\$50 - \$99.....	\$5	\$50,000 - \$99,999.....	\$5,000
\$100 - \$199.....	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999.....	\$10,000
\$200 - \$499.....	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999.....	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999.....	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999.....	\$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999.....	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999.....	\$50,000
\$2,000 - \$4,999.....	\$200	\$2,000,000 - \$9,999,999.....	\$100,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999.....	\$500	>= \$10,000,000.....	\$200,000

12. If Auctioneer calls for a full increment, a bidder may request Auctioneer to accept a bid at half of the increment ("Cut Bid") only once per lot. After offering a Cut Bid, bidders may continue to participate only at full increments. Off-increment bids may be accepted by the Auctioneer at Signature® Auctions and Grand Format Auctions. If the Auctioneer solicits bids other than the expected increment, these bids will not be considered Cut Bids.

Conducting the Auction:

13. Notice of the consignor's liberty to place bids on his lots in the Auction is hereby made in accordance with Article 2 of the Texas Business and Commercial Code. A "Minimum Bid" is an amount below which the lot will not sell. THE CONSIGNOR OF PROPERTY MAY PLACE WRITTEN "Minimum Bids" ON HIS LOTS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUCTION; ON SUCH LOTS, IF THE HAMMER PRICE DOES NOT MEET THE "Minimum Bid", THE CONSIGNOR MAY PAY A REDUCED COMMISSION ON THOSE LOTS. "Minimum Bids" are generally posted online several days prior to the Auction closing. For any successful bid placed by a consignor on his Property on the Auction floor, or by any means during the live session, or after the "Minimum Bid" for an Auction have been posted, we will require the consignor to pay full Buyer's

Premium and Seller's Commissions on such lot.

14. The highest qualified Bidder recognized by the Auctioneer shall be the Buyer. In the event of a tie bid, the earliest bid received or recognized wins. In the event of any dispute between any Bidders at an Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be final and binding upon all Bidders. Bids properly offered, whether by floor Bidder or other means of bidding, may on occasion be missed or go unrecognized; in such cases, the Auctioneer may declare the recognized bid accepted as the winning bid, regardless of whether a competing bid may have been higher. Auctioneer reserves the right after the hammer fall to accept bids and reopen bidding for bids placed through the Internet or otherwise. Regardless that bids are made on a Property, Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw the Properties, or any part of the Properties, from the Auction at any time prior to the opening of any lot containing such Properties for sale by the auctioneer (crier), or in the case of Internet-only auctions when the bid opens for either live bidding online or the beginning of the extended period, if any.
15. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse to honor any bid or to limit the amount of any bid, in its sole discretion. A bid is considered not made in "Good Faith" when made by an insolvent or irresponsible person, a person under the age of eighteen, or is not supported by satisfactory credit, collectibles references, or otherwise. Regardless of the disclosure of his identity, any bid by a consignor or his agent on a lot consigned by him is deemed to be made in "Good Faith." Any person apparently appearing on the OFAC list is not eligible to bid.
16. Nominal Bids. The Auctioneer in its sole discretion may reject nominal bids, small opening bids, or very nominal advances. If a lot bearing estimates fails to open for 40–60% of the low estimate, the Auctioneer may pass the item or may place a protective bid on behalf of the consignor.
17. Lots bearing bidding estimates shall open at Auctioneer's discretion (generally 40%-60% of the low estimate). In the event that no bid meets or exceeds that opening amount, the lot shall pass as unsold.
18. All items are to be purchased per lot as numerically indicated and no lots will be broken. Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw, prior to the close, any lots from the Auction.
19. Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or for any other reason and in Auctioneer's sole discretion. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) and any other damages or expenses pertaining to the lot.
20. Auctioneer occasionally experiences Internet and/or Server service outages, and Auctioneer periodically schedules system downtime for maintenance and other purposes, during which Bidders cannot participate or place bids. If such outages occur, we may at our discretion extend bidding for the Auction. Bidders unable to place their Bids through the Internet are directed to contact Client Services at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824).
21. The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots. Auctioneer or affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors.
22. The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction. Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.

Payment:

23. All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars (including U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, eChecks, and bank money orders, and are subject to all reporting requirements). All deliveries are subject to good funds; funds being received in Auctioneer's account before delivery of the Purchases; and all payments are subject to a clearing period. Auctioneer reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes "good funds": checks drawn on a U.S. bank are subject to a ten business day hold, and thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Clients with pre-arranged credit status may receive immediate credit for payments via eCheck, personal, or corporate checks. All others will be subject to a hold of 5 days, or more, for the funds to clear prior to releasing merchandise. (Ref. T&C item 7 Credit for additional information.) Payments can be made 24-48 hours post auction from the My Orders page of the HA.com website.
24. Payment is due upon closing of the Auction session, or upon presentment of an invoice. Auctioneer reserves the right to void an invoice if payment in full is not received within 7 days after the close of the Auction. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) on the lot and any other damages pertaining to the lot or Auctioneer. Alternatively, Auctioneer at its sole option, may charge a twenty (20%) fee based on the amount of the purchase. In either case the Auctioneer may offset amount of its claim against any monies owing to the Bidder or secure its claim against any of the Bidder's properties held by the Auctioneer..
25. Lots delivered to you, or your representative are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. Bidder agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, or inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction, or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after the Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.
26. In the event that a Bidder's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Bidder shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If you attempt to pay via eCheck and your financial institution denies this transfer from your bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, you agree to complete payment using your credit card on file.
27. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
28. In the event a successful Bidder fails to pay any amounts due, Auctioneer reserves the right to sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Bidder agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Bidder is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 15% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
29. Auctioneer reserves the right to require payment in full in good funds before delivery of the merchandise.
30. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by the buyer to secure payment of the Auction invoice. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of the buyer then held by the Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due the Auctioneer or affiliates from the buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), the buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against the Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If a Bidder owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Bidder, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Bidder's property in their possession.

Terms and Conditions of Auction

31. Title shall not pass to the successful Bidder until all invoices are paid in full. It is the responsibility of the buyer to provide adequate insurance coverage for the items once they have been delivered to a common carrier or third-party shipper.

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32. Buyer is liable for shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com/c/shipping.zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Lots won will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer.

33. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to the Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot. Domestic Buyers on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs.

34. All shipping charges will be borne by the successful Bidder. On all shipments in which Heritage charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Heritage until the shipping carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Bidder; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:

a. **Scope of Transit Services:** Your properties for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The properties will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, you will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**

b. **Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for ¼ of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). You agree to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth in paragraphs 23 to 31 of this Agreement.

c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** You understand and agree that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. If you claim that any property has sustained loss or damage during transit, you must report any such loss or damage to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Your recovery for loss of or damage to any property is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the property or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**

35. Due to the nature of some items sold, it shall be the responsibility for the successful Bidder to arrange pick-up and shipping through third-parties; as to such items Auctioneer shall have no liability. Failure to pick-up or arrange shipping in a timely fashion (within ten days) shall subject Lots to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5.00 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the Lot is not removed within ninety days, the Lot may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 10% Seller's Commission.

36A. The laws of various countries regulate the import or export of certain plant and animal properties, including (but not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, or other wildlife. Transport of such lots may require special licenses for export, import, or both. Bidder is responsible for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment, or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. For further information, please contact Ron Brackemyre at 800-872-6467 ext. 1312.

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36C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:

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- Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles

37. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

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38. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of the items or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying the items for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view the lots prior to bidding, and no description of items has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that the goods would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, for example, Fine Art, may have express written warranties and you are referred to those specific terms and conditions. .

39. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to the items being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the Property. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.

40. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.

41. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any Property by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to the Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.

42. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for any claim for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

43. In consideration of participation in the Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opines, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein; e.g., authenticity, typographical error, etc. and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.

44. Notice: Some Property sold by Auctioneer are inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Purchaser accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or inconsequential, and expressly

disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution and Arbitration Provision:

45. By placing a bid or otherwise participating in the auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein. Consumer disputes shall be resolved through court litigation which has an exclusive Dallas, Texas venue clause and jury waiver. Non-consumer dispute shall be determined in binding arbitration which arbitration replaces the right to go to court, including the right to a jury trial.

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47. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's purchase price without further obligation.

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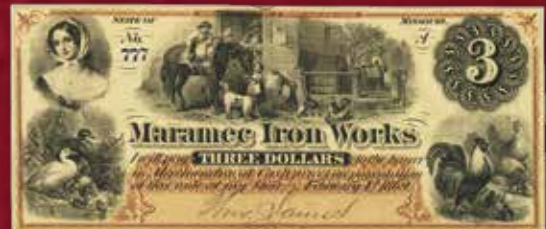
Tho. Ward Undertaker - National Indian Ball Game Ad Note 1887.
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PCGS Extremely Fine 40



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** Primary office location: Beverly Hills

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**** Primary office location: Hong Kong

***** Primary office location: Palm Beach

***** Primary office location: Chicago

Numismatic Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
US Coins - The Eric P. Newman Collection Part IX	Dallas	November 1-3, 2017	Closed
US Currency - The Eric P. Newman Collection Part VIII	Dallas	November 1-3, 2017	Closed
US Coins	Dallas	November 1-3, 2017	Closed
World Coins & Currency	Hong Kong	December 6-8, 2017	October 9, 2017
US Coins	Dallas	December 7-10, 2017	October 24, 2017
US Coins, US & World Currency	Tampa	January 3-9, 2018	November 13, 2017
Fine & Decorative Arts Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Photographs	New York	October 11, 2017	Closed
Illustration Art	Dallas	October 13, 2017	Closed
Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu	Dallas	October 17, 2017	Closed
Modern & Contemporary Art - Prints & Multiples	Dallas	October 23, 2017	Closed
20th & 21st Century Design	Dallas	October 24, 2017	Closed
American Art	Dallas	November 3, 2017	Closed
Nature & Science	Dallas	November 4, 2017	Closed
Ethnographic Art: American Indian, Pre-Columbian & Tribal	Dallas	November 13, 2017	Closed
Pre-War Design including Tiffany & Lalique Art Glass	Dallas	November 14, 2017	Closed
Texas Art	Dallas	November 18, 2017	Closed
Modern & Contemporary Art	Beverly Hills	November 30, 2017	October 5, 2017
European Art	Dallas	December 1, 2017	October 6, 2017
Fine & Decorative Arts, Including Estates	Dallas	December 9 – 10, 2017	October 13, 2017
Asian Art	Dallas	April 5, 2018	February 5, 2018
Illustration Art	Dallas	April 24, 2018	February 27, 2018
Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu	Dallas	April 25, 2018	February 21, 2018
American & Texas Art	Dallas	May 4 & 5, 2018	March 9, 2018
Memorabilia & Collectibles Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Entertainment and Music – The Connie Francis Collection	Beverly Hills	October 1, 2017	Closed
Guitars & Musical Instruments	Dallas	October 27, 2017	Closed
“Heroes of Sports” Platinum Night Auction	New York	October 28, 2017	Closed
Entertainment & Music	Dallas	November 11, 2017	Closed
Comics & Original Comic Art	Beverly Hills	November 16-18, 2017	October 3, 2017
Sports Collectibles	Dallas	November 16-18, 2017	Closed
Vintage Posters	Dallas	November 18-19, 2017	Closed
Animation Art	Beverly Hills	December 9, 2017	October 1, 2017
Historical Collectibles Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	October 19, 2017	Closed
Americana and Political - The David and Janice Frent Collection	Dallas	October 21, 2017	Closed
Space Exploration	Dallas	November 10, 2017	September 19, 2017
Americana & Political	Dallas	December 2, 2017	October 11, 2017
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	December 10, 2017	October 19, 2017
Texana	Dallas	February 10, 2018	December 20, 2017
Rare Books	New York	March 7, 2018	January 15, 2018
Luxury Lifestyle Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Fine & Rare Wine	Beverly Hills	October 13-14, 2017	Closed
Watches & Fine Timepieces	New York	October 24, 2017	Closed
Luxury Real Estate	TBD	Fall 2017	October 1, 2017
Fine & Rare Wine	Beverly Hills	December 1, 2017	October 16, 2017
Fine Jewelry and Luxury Accessories	New York	December 4-5, 2017	Closed
Fine Jewelry and Luxury Accessories	Dallas	March 26, 2018	January 16, 2018
Watches & Fine Timepieces	New York	June 5, 2018	March 28, 2018
Domain Names	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Domain Names	Dallas	Fall 2017	October 1, 2017

HA.com/Consign | Consignment Hotline 877-HERITAGE (437-4824) | All dates and auctions subject to change after press time. Visit HA.com/Auctions for a current schedule.

HERITAGE INTERNET-ONLY AUCTIONS with Live Sessions

Comics: 6PM CT Sundays

Movie Posters: 6PM CT Sundays

Sports: 10PM CT Sundays (Extended Bidding)

U.S. Coins: 7PM CT Sundays & Tuesdays

Currency: 7PM CT Tuesdays

Nature & Science: 8PM CT Thursdays

World Coins: 8PM CT Thursdays

Wine: 10PM CT 1st Thursdays

Monthly World Coins: 8PM CT final Sundays

Fine Jewelry: 9PM CT Tuesdays

Auctioneer licenses: TX: Paul R. Minshull #16591. CA Bond: Paul R. Minshull #LSM0605473;
Heritage Auctioneers & Galleries, Inc.: CA-Bond #RSB2005644. FL: Paul R. Minshull #AU4563;
Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc.: FL AB665. NY: Paul R. Minshull #DCA-2001161;
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